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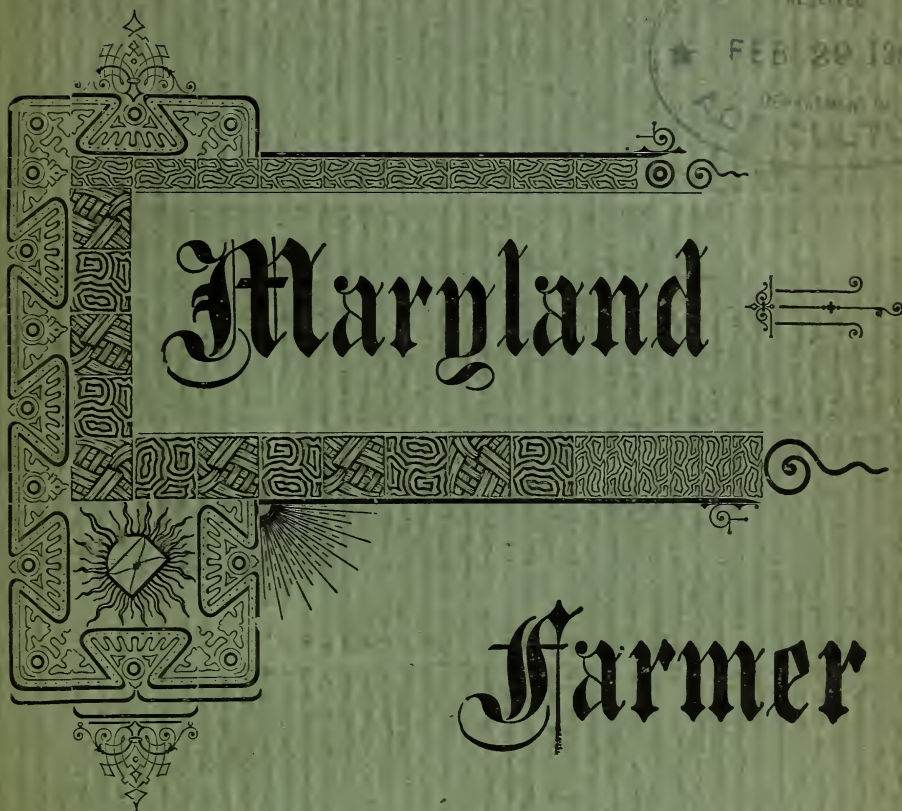
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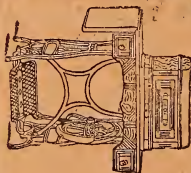
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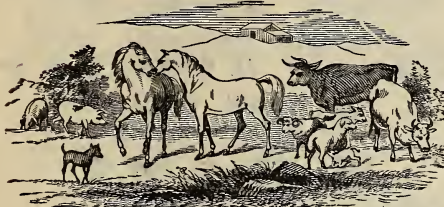
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Agriculture; Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol. XXXIII.

BALTIMORE, February 1896.

No. 2

THE EVENING HEARTHSTONE.

Gladly now we gather round it,
For the toiling day is done.
And the gay and solemn twilight
Follows down the golden sun.
Shadows lengthen on the pavement,
Stalk like giants through the gloom,
Wander past the dusky casement,
Creep around the fire-lit room.

Draw the curtain, close the shutters,
Place the slippers by the fire ;
Though the rude wind loudly mutters,
What care we for wind sprite's ire ?

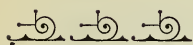
What care we for outward seeming ?
Fickle Fortune's frown or smile ?
If around us love is beaming,
Love can human ills beguile !
'Neath the cottage roof and palace,
From the peasant to the king,
All are quaffing from life's chalice
Bubbles that enchantment bring.
Gates are glowing, music flowing
From the lips we love the best ;
Oh, the joy, the bliss of knowing
There are hearts whereon to rest !

Hearts that throb with eager gladness—
Hearts that echo to our own—
While grim care and haunting sadness
Mingle ne'er in look or tone.
Care may tread the halls of daylight,
Sadness haunt the midnight hour,
But the weird and witching twilight
Brings the glowing hearthstone's dower.
Altar of our holiest feelings !
Childhood's well remembered shrine!
Spirit-yearnings—soul revealings—
Wreaths immortal round thee twine.

For The Maryland Farmer.

FEBRUARY 1896.

BY THE EDITOR.



A GREAT deal of testimony has come to us proving that the general experience of farmers has been as follows in the use of artificial or manufactured fertilizers:

The crops have been improved by them; but when they have received their cash, the increased crop did not pay bills for the fertilizers.

Of course, under these circumstances, it is much better not to use the manufactured fertilizers than to use them. The only object of using them is to make the crop a paying one, and when they fail in this respect, better not raise the crop. It is the general feeling that manufactured fertilizers have been so much of a failure that they have run farmers largely in debt to the manufacturers, who hold their notes to very large amounts—in some cases enough to take the farms in payment.

The first duty then is to find a method to do without these fertilizers, and it is our province to point out in reasonable detail various methods which may be adapted to different farms and different localities.

Every farm has a certain amount of stock and makes some barnyard manure. Of course it might be largely increased, if the means were taken to secure the liquid as well as solid excrements of the stock, and this should be done. It can be done cheaply by supplying bedding sufficient to absorb it; bedding of moss, peat, muck, or even garden soil, with a

due amount of straw and forest leaves; or even sawdust may be used. Let this barnyard manure, however, whether of small or large quantity, be the basis of a rotation of crops. The best Experimental Stations in our country tell us that five tons of this barnyard manure make ample food for any crop on one acre of ground if supplemented by due cultivation. Spread this, or a less amount, over the sod land to be broken up. If it is a clover sod, the result will be all you can desire, and much less than five tons will then answer the purpose. Breaking up this land as deeply as you think advisable, say half an inch or an inch deeper than ever before, let the crop upon it be the usual crop in such cases—corn or a root crop of some kind needing a good amount of tillage. Be sure and give it plenty of tillage, both before the crop is planted and afterward, for in this is a large part of your success, liberating the immense quantities of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid which are lying dormant in every soil—only needing proper tillage to respond liberally. When this crop comes off, prepare land for some grain crop—wheat, or barley, or rye—the previous crop and thorough tillage, with the thorough tillage repeated for this, will give you a good yield of grain, and with this sow your clover seed for a return to clover. By dividing your land into three portions and working them thus, you break up a clover sod every year on one of the portions with the barnyard manure added.

This method has been proved to be fully equal to anything yet accomplished by the best manufactured fertilizers, bringing profitable crops, which these fertilizers so often do not bring, and the soil growing richer year by year. To reap the full benefit of this method requires time and labor; but every year you are getting paid for both time and labor; and you are not running in debt to fertilizer manufacturers, who may at any time sell you out of house and home.

To give evidence that this method of work will prove all that we have said, we would refer to the well-known farmer and writer, T. B. Terry, of Ohio, who purchased "a worn-out farm" and commenced this method of cultivation, and who not only greatly enriched his land; but in his own words "made money," and enough of it, so that he is now in comfortable pecuniary circumstances. He has repeatedly asserted that he did this without purchasing a dollar's worth of artificial fertilizer. If he could do it, there is not a farmer who reads this but could also succeed in doing the same.

It will take six or eight years, perhaps, to bring a farm into first class condition by this method; but you must remember that you are each year getting your living without running in debt; and as the years go by, you are building up your farm instead of impoverishing it; and, as it becomes enriched, you place in your home additional comforts and in your pocket additional dollars, which no manufacturer of fertilizers can take from you.

Starting upon this work you will naturally wish to increase the quantity of

barnyard manure, and this will lead you to keeping and raising additional stock. The stock will cost you something in the start, but you are feeding this stock to a profit even though you should be forced to buy their food; while if you turn the produce of your farm into live stock you are making another profit, and the saving of the manure on your farm instead of selling it away in the hay, grain and vegetables sold, is a third profit. It is these things which pay the wide-awake farmer, freeing him from the constant drain of cash to the fertilizer manufacturers while building up, enriching and beautifying his farm.

We know that some will say in this connexion, we have no means with which to purchase additional stock; but we would suggest that what you pay for manufactured fertilizers would in most cases be sufficient to provide the stock. The three millions of dollars annually spent in Maryland for fertilizers would supply a very large number of cattle to a very large number of farms, and would provide also the very best method of caring for the voidings, both solid and liquid, of these cattle.

Just think once more of the fact that five tons of this manure is all that an acre needs for a good crop. Then see what the U. S. Ag'l Department says in reference to stock: Farmers Bulletin 21

A horse supplies from 5 to 6½ tons.

A thousand pound steer, 20 tons.

A hog from 2 to 3 tons.

A 60 pound sheep, ⅔ of a ton.

By other prominent authorities we are assured that a cow supplies from 15 to 16 tons.

Weighing these things in your mind, you will see that an ordinary farm does

not require much stock to supply the barnyard manure needed, and when this is connected with clover as previously stated, the certainty of good crops and growing fertility of the farm cannot be doubted.

Now let us consider one more point. The agricultural papers, instigated by fertilizer manufacturers, are constantly saying the barnyard manure costs more than their fertilizers. Now, this is a bare-faced "something," to start with. The barnyard manure costs the farmer nothing but his own labor to take care of it and to put it on his ground, and this labor can be performed when no other work is pressing. It is very different from paying out hard earned cash when cash is scarce; or worrying over notes coming due, or past due, with nothing to meet them, and the vision of a lost home staring him in the face. The manure accumulates and must be used. Only use it aright and all will be well.

In a similar manner the Ag'l Ex. Stations often make this assertion, that barnyard manure costs more than chemicals; but we trust farmers know whether this is true without any words of ours. Why should the farmer let his teams stand idle in the barn, and he sit idle by his fire, because their labor is estimated to be worth more than a bag of manufactured fertilizer? We call this the very height of nonsense. Time and labor are only valuable on the farm when every moment is employed, and more is needed.

man and team have nothing to do for day, that time and that day's labor are worth nothing; are an expense; and there are many such days, which may be given to carrying the farmer's barnyard manure to his fields. In other words all

this prating about time and labor being worth more than the cash paid for manufactured fertilizers is a fiction. The time and labor are always plentiful, while the cash is scarce and hard to get by the farmer. We think it time that someone should put these things right from the farmers' standpoint.

VEAL FARMING.

BY DR. GALEN WILSON.

Of course it is out of the question to veal calves of dairies where the milk is sold or sent to the factory. It is not of vealing the calves of commercial dairies I would speak, but as they are generally found among farmers who keep a few cows and have some surplus butter to sell. They can do better than that. If a calf is not to be raised, it is the custom to let it suck the cow and then sell it to the local butcher or shipper at five or six weeks of age.

Two Calves per Cow.

This, perhaps, is all right, if the cow is a good, profitable one; but if a little off for any reason, the better way is to get another young calf and put both on her, provided other sweet, skimmilk is at hand. What milk the cow lacks in fattening the two is made up by giving them skimmilk, to which has been added a proper quantity of wheat middlings and flaxseed jelly, to be given blood warm always. At five or six weeks of age they will be ready for the butcher, when two more are to be put on the cow.

A cow can be "run" in this manner as long as she remains in lactation. At the last, however, one calf is all she will have milk for. If the cow gives milk

ten months, she will have been the main factor in fattening about a dozen calves. It requires only a brief time to make a cow "own" a strange calf. If she is inclined to kick, take an ordinary breast-strap from the harness and buckle it around her legs above the gambrel joints. as she stands in the stanchion, where she cannot smell the new calf. Then put her own calf on first, to be followed at once by the strange one, which should be hungry at the time. Stand by the cow for a few times to see that all is right and the work is done. There will be no more trouble with strange calves during that lactation, and it is rare that a cow ever troubles afterwards. Fattening calves should be kept stabled, but not permitted to run together loose. A little good hay should be kept within their reach. They will commence to eat it in a few days. Their nature seems to require some such roughage, but it is wrong to feed them green grass, as that is apt to produce scours. Doubtless silage would have the same effect as grass. Calves should have clean, dry beds. It is a grave error to compel them to lie down in wet litter.

Of course the cow should be well fed and cared for. If the owner is not at first disposed to feed her properly, as soon as he sees that he is making money out of the calves, he will be likely to provide suitable feed and enough of it to keep up a good milk flow as long as possible.

Selling Well is Half.

I knew a woman who realized over a hundred dollars in the season for calves fattened in this manner. But she did not sell well, or she would have made more. She made arrangements with a

country butcher to pick up newly-dropped calves and bring them to her when he took away the fat ones, and he paid for the latter about what he had a mind to pay, considering his services much more valuable than they probably were. In cool weather, where one's farm is within a day by railroad to New York city, it is far better to hog-dress and ship by express to some wideawake, responsible commission house. A few days ago a neighbor shipped in this way a calf between five and six weeks old, which brought him almost \$17. He could not have sold it alive here for \$10. Dealers are running about the country picking up calves by the carload and shipping to the cities. They pass through the hands of three middlemen, if not four, before they reach the retailer's stalls; and every one, of course, must take a slice out of the price before the stock reaches the consumer.

Watch Calf and Cow.

When a young calf is put on a strange cow it should not have, for the first three or four days, all the milk it will take, but increase the quantity gradually. Sometimes milk, not from the calf's own mother, will disagree with it, and produce scours. The calf should be watched closely, and upon the slightest evidence that trouble is likely to occur, if the calf is given a teaspoon rounding-full of slacked lime in half a pint of cold water, it will most likely prevent any occurrence of the evil; but if not, repeat the dose. In winter the cow should be kept in a warm stable almost continually. If suffered to run out much, cold winds are apt to cause her teats to crack and become sore, and this makes a very bad mess of it. If you cannot get calves just

dropped, those a week or two of age will answer, even if they have been taught to drink. Just as soon as they get a taste of fresh milk they will take hold very readily.—*Practical Farmer.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE REASSESSMENT QUESTION.

BY DR. M. G. ELLZEY.

It seems, at length, in some degree likely that there will be a general reassessment of property in the State of Maryland. To this measure both parties, in equal degree, stand pledged to the people. But it has already been too long delayed, to benefit the agricultural community as it would have done some years ago, when first pledged to the people. On account of adverse and hostile legislation, long continued by the nation, by the State, and by the corporate government of great municipalities, the business of farming has been rendered totally unprofitable, and incapable of sustaining a system of public expenditures on the present extravagant scale. I speak with full knowledge of the subject when I say that the possible income from agricultural property the State over, is insufficient to support the family of the owner, and to pay the present rate of taxation. The law commands this property to be assessed or taxation at its actual cash value, with out regard to forced sale. But those who know the actual state of the case, know that it has no actual cash value with reference to any kind of sale. The actual value of any species of property is the exponent of its actual income producing power. Assessed upon this principle the tax rate upon the farming lands of Maryland would have to be ten dollars on the hundred dollars of assessed value to sup-

port the existing rate of public expenditures. If in accordance with the explicit command of the law the lands of the State are assessed at their actual value it will show to what a monstrous tax rate we have been subjected for so many years and which it has been sought to conceal by a false assessment. All this while the tax upon this land has been paid out of the price of its products which has been reduced one half, by adverse national legislation, by which the purchasing power of money has been doubled, and whereby, while the value of farm products has been reduced one half, the cost of production, and of marketing their products has been doubled. In the counties there is a small proportion only of property other than agricultural property, and the bulk of the public expense must be paid by a tax on land and the property used in its cultivation. Nothing is to be gained by foolish efforts to keep this fact out of view. It is nigh time that men of sense had learned to look their situation in the face. They should realize that it takes twice as much of their products to pay the salaries of all public officials as it would do under a financial system just to the producing classes; and they should demand that such salaries be reduced accordingly throughout the whole list. Seeing that the purchasing power of these salaries is double what it was when it was deemed sufficient the absolute justice of the reduction is incontrovertible; nor should we stop here. The inquiry should extend to the question whether the consolidation of two or more of them may be made in any case without detriment, but with advantage to the efficiency of the service. The unfathomable gulfs of guile

lurking in all branches of the fee system should be ruthlessly probed. We have a clerk of the county court with a salary of three thousand dollars, one deputy with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and one deputy with a salary of nine hundred dollars. An aggregate cost of five thousand four hundred dollars for the salaries of this office : fully equal in purchasing power to ten thousand dollars, ten years ago. We have a State's attorney with a salary of three thousand dollars. In Virginia I well remember when this office was held by some of the foremost lawyers at that or any other bar, and the pay was less than five hundred dollars. At present over there, the office pays about six hundred dollars. The salary of this office in Maryland generally exceeds the professional income of any lawyer practicing at the county court houses. These are samples of a degree of looseness and extravagance which pervades the entire public service of the State, and every other State, and the nation as well. It is a matter of amazement that an intelligent body of tax payers, armed with the ballot, have so long suffered these iniquities without protest. It would really appear that they enjoy being fleeced.

It is now a matter of vital necessity that the owners of agricultural property shall insist upon rigid economy and integrity in every branch of public expenditure ; or the titles to their homes will rapidly pass to the commonwealth for taxes which can not be paid out of the possible income from the property. It is in vain to deny, or attempt to extenuate the matter. It is a significant fact that the worst of these abuses have grown up around the court houses and under

the sanction, the patronage, and protection of the so styled courts of justice. Perhaps the most flagrantly flagitious abuse of power and patronage to be found in existence is the pay of the clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. This man is not an officer of the law, but a creature of the court, who is allowed to assess all parties to all suits and causes of whatever nature coming before that tribunal by what is euphoniously called a system of "over charges": that is, for example, a charge is made for printing, &c., cards which it is admitted were never printed ; and the charge is at the will of the clerk. Recently a gentleman told me that he was assessed seventy dollars on some cause pending in that court, of which he knew nothing, and upon inquiry ascertained that he had been made a party to some suit in which his possible interest could in no case exceed half of the clerk's fee. This gentleman, born and bred here in Maryland, and a man of experience in business, and in public affairs says that he does not know, at all, what the annual pay of this clerk is, but he has been told that it amounts to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. It seems just what he chooses to make it. The same gentleman gave me the following facts. In the year 1853 he rented his father's farm, and the stock and personal property on it, for one thousand dollars, which he paid, for two years, and made in those two years three thousand dollars for himself. That farm was then valued at one hundred dollars per acre, and assessed as forty thousand dollars ; and the personal property on it amounted to twenty thousand dollars : the tax on the whole for the year 1853 was forty dollars ; and the net income from twenty-

five hundred to three thousand dollars each year. Last year the net income from the farm was four hundred and fifty dollars, and the tax on it one hundred and thirty. He truly says the farm has, to day, no cash value, except a nominal one—say, thirty dollars per acre, including improvements separately taxed. The implements used in cultivating the soil, the teams, the live stock of all kinds; these last in the strictest sense products of the soil (all flesh is grass), all separately taxed.

When we compare this condition of things with the iniquitous and unlawful exemptions of much of the best paying property in the State, the anger and indignation of every just and intelligent man rises to a pitch apt, at any time, to hurry him beyond the bounds of discretion. When we compare the taxation of land, of a large part of its products, of all improvements placed upon it, of all teams and implements used in its cultivation, with the pitiful plea that a Bond secured by mortgage on land and the land pledged by the mortgage to the payment of the Bond are the same property and to tax the Bond, and the security is double taxation, a just and sensible man must hold in contempt such flimsy and absurd reasoning. To right these wrongs; to equalize the tax upon manufacturing, commercial and agricultural property, and real estate, will be the duty of the Governor and Legislature who stand equally and severally pledged to its performance. But let it not be forgotten that the history of Representative Government is, that it represents only such as keep a strict watch on the doings of their representatives. Farmers, especially, must keep it before the

Governor and Legislators that they understand to what things they stand personally pledged by personal promises made to them in consideration of their votes; pledges which they can not repudiate without personal dishonor. Both Governor and Legislators know well enough how desperate your condition is, It remains to be seen what they are going to do for you.

HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE.

BY M. H. REYNOLDS,
Station Veterinarian.

Of the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Investigations made by the Minnesota Experiment Station show quite plainly that we have a complication of at least two infectious diseases to deal with, and quite commonly there have been mixed infections of these two in each outbreak. Very few typical cases of either swine plague or hog cholera have been seen.

It is undoubtedly possible to have an unmixed outbreak of either hog cholera or swine plague, although the existence of epidemics of swine plague unmixed with hog cholera, has not been clearly proven. Certainly unmixed infections of hog cholera in which no swine plague lesions appear are more common, and it is a matter of some importance for farmers and stockmen to know which disease they have to deal with or whether both, for while they are equally contagious, spreading rapidly and equally fatal, the swine plague germs are much more easily destroyed and the disease much more easily gotten rid of.

It is hoped the the following cuts, with some explanations, will make plain the essential differences between true hog cholera and swine plague.

Hog Cholera.

In the post mortem of hog cholera the skin on exposed parts of the body where the hair is thin, like the flanks and inside of the arms and thighs, may be deep red

and on the internal organs and small bright red spots are found on the surface or through the deeper structure of the kidneys.

When the large intestine is split open,

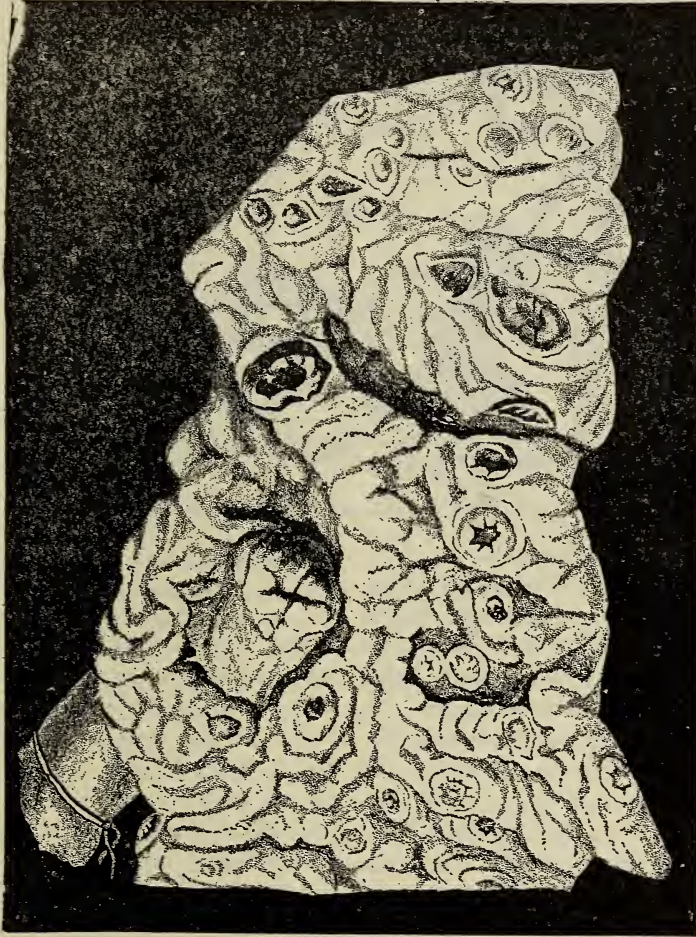


Fig. 1. Showing ulcers of typical Hog Cholera as seen on inner surface of large bowel, near the blind pouch.

or purple, and the lungs may also show evidences of pneumonia. Lymphatic glands in the mesentery appear deeply congested when cut open.

Blood stained spots may be usually found in the fatty tissue under the skin

dark spots, more or less blood stained, or even clots of blood are to be seen upon the lining membrane when the disease has been of the very acute type.

The spleen is frequently enlarged and darker in color than natural.

The more chronic cases show peculiar and very distinctive ulcers in the lining membrane of the large intestines and they are usually more numerous near the blind pouch. These ulcers are irregular in outline with yellowish or dark centers and frequently appear as being raised above the surface. Small ulcers may also appear in the back part of the mouth and in the throat.



Fig. 2. Showing section of diseased lung as seen in Swine Plague.

Swine Plague.

Post mortems of Swine Plague show quite different lesions, although typical cases of either swine plague or hog cholera are not common, very many cases being mixed infections. In swine plague, the lung lesions are the most prominent features, the disease being a distinctive and infectious broncho pneumonia; whereas, hog cholera is more distinctively an infectious bowel disease in which the lungs may be involved. In swine plague, the skin may show the same purple spots and areas as hog cholera, and the lungs show scattered and sharply defined areas called lobes or lobules which are dark red in color and solid like liver. The lining membrane of the chest may be diseased but is not uniformly so, and when this occurs it usually succeeds disease of the lung tissue. The bowels may show various stages and conditions of congestion

and inflammation, but not the typical button ulcers of hog cholera.

Practical Differences for Farmers.

Hog cholera germs may live three months and possibly longer under favorable conditions, in the soil and around buildings and remain virulent. They are hardy and difficult to destroy. Swine plague germs live but a few days, perhaps two or three weeks, in the soil and are very easily destroyed by unfavorable conditions. The two diseases spread with equal rapidity, are disseminated by the same conditions and in the same ways and, so far as known, are equally fatal.

The Causes of These Diseases:

We must not forget that swine plague and hog cholera are both contagious diseases and that each has its prime origin in a specific germ, without which you cannot have the disease. Simple conditions of keep and feed may have much

do with making the animals more susceptible, but mere matters of food and surroundings cannot serve as first cause of either hog cholera or swine plague. We must consider everything except the germs as but predisposing factors at most. Although, if the hog is raised and fed exclusively on corn diet, kept shut up in dark, damp and perhaps filthy pens, or fed from a swill barrel that has been used for years and never scalded or allowed to dry in the sun, it will not be in condition to resist any disease as would one kept under more favorable conditions.

Good lungs and good digestion must be regarded as the pig's chief barriers against disease.

Tissue vitality in the lungs must be regarded as very important when we consider the functions of these organs and realize that increased tissue resistance means increased disease resistance, but the most important thing to remember is that these diseases are due to specific germs, that they never appear without infection, are contagious and may be carried from one farm to another.

How Scattered.

The germs of these diseases may be carried from one farm to another upon shoes or wagons, or by driving stock back and forth or they may be scattered along the roads by driving the hogs.

Running streams and shallow lakes are serious factors in the spread of these disease germs. It must not be forgotten that bowel discharges are very important sources of infection and if the yards or pens drain into streams or lakes they readily become spreaders of the infection. The available supply of infectious material is indefinitely increased when the dead hogs are thrown into the water or

buried in shallow graves near the water edge.

Early Symptoms.

The hair is harsh and dry, the eyes may be watery, and later the walk becomes weak and irregular with imperfect control of the hind legs; the skin around the flanks and fore legs may become purple, the skin may crack and large sores appear on the head, neck and back; the sick ones keep apart from the rest of the herd, are inclined to hide around in sheltered places and seem little inclined to move. There is usually a loss of appetite, although in very acute cases they may eat quite heartily and die within a few hours. The chronic cases lose flesh rapidly, and sometimes show extreme disturbance of the nervous system, exhibited in partial or complete paralysis of the hind parts, or they show extreme nervousness. Cough is usually short and hacking. The skin of the ears frequently becomes much inflamed and if the patient lives for several days they assume a scabby appearance, sometimes the tips slough off. Occasionally constipation appears among the earliest symptoms but it is usually not noticed by the owners, and later there appears diarrhea. In some of the very acute cases which appear at the beginning of an outbreak, the animals die very suddenly, sometimes before the owner realized that they were sick. Later in the history of the disease, as it appears in a herd, the cases tend to assume the chronic type. In the swine plague infection is marked, the coughing and shortness of breath are the more prominent symptoms. If the case is more nearly typical hog cholera the bowel symptoms are the more prominent. Sometimes quite large portions of skin

and underlying muscular tissue die and slough off, leaving large sores. This appears more commonly, perhaps, around the head, neck and back than elsewhere.

What to Do When an Outbreak Appears.

In case there is a suspicious epidemic among hogs in a neighborhood, the matter should be reported promptly to health officers and this first outbreak should be rigidly quarantined until it is determined by competent veterinary inspection whether the disease is either or a mixed infection of the two recognized contagious diseases of swine and this quarantine should remain in force until efficient action is taken by the health officers. If the epidemic has assumed serious proportions and is widely scattered in the neighborhood the man who owns a large herd of sound hogs should establish a rigid private quarantine and say to all his neighbors "please do not go near my hog pens or yards." He should have one man take care of his hogs and this man should not be allowed to go where there is possibility of getting the infection. The owner nor any member of his family should go to the farm where an epidemic swine disease has appeared, neither should anyone from the farm where such sickness has appeared, be allowed to walk around the yards of his neighbors until the matter is all cleared up. Dogs should be kept away from the pens for the same reason.

If hog cholera appears during the summer or fall when the weather is pleasant it is desirable to turn the hogs out into large yards or fields rather than keep them closely confined in pens or stables. If hogs are allowed to run in yards or fields each hog is exposed to the smallest possible amount of infection. With a

herd so treated the disease may reasonably be expected to spread less rapidly and be somewhat less fatal.

On the other hand, if the weather is cool or wet a herd where this disease has appeared should be given quarters warm and dry as possible. If they be turned out to shift for themselves under conditions of such exposure the loss is apt to be almost total; whereas, under conditions of careful nursing in warm, dry and well ventilated sheds a reasonable percentage may be saved. But a farmer must not think that because he has kept his herd under favorable conditions, has given them plenty of exercise and good food and kept them well housed he is not liable to get the disease in his herd. Practical experience demonstrates that when hog cholera gets into a neighborhood the hogs which get the nicest care sometimes contract the disease readily and die rapidly. Do not spend money on medicines. For treatment, except laxative food with mild doses of linseed or castor oil, in early stages, is useless and wasted in either true hog cholera or swine plague. Experience demonstrates that it is desirable to separate the sick from the well ones promptly and to place them in temporary sheds that may be burned when the outbreak is over. It is also desirable to keep pens where both sick and healthy hogs are confined thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. For this purpose unslacked lime is quite satisfactory in all respects and easily applied.

The manure should be kept in compact piles and disinfected layer by layer with the lime, or by a corrosive sublimate solution in water in the proportion of 1:1000, and lime, should be scattered

freely over the floor of the pens. Good results have been claimed for sodium hypo sulphite given in $\frac{1}{2}$ dram to 1 dram doses twice a day in sloppy food. Certainly this remedy would do no harm, is cheap and easily given, but the writer has little confidence in it.—*Extracts from Press Bulletin 5.*

The Hessian Fly.

It is known that the fly deposits the egg on the leaves of the wheat, and that its work ceases after some frosts come. The fly which does the mischief in the Spring is not hatched in the Fall, or at least is not fully developed. It comes out in the spring, lays a new crop of eggs on the leaves of the growing plant and the insects which hatch from these eggs are those which do the real injury to the wheat. The larvæ are quiescent during the rigors of winter. For five months of the year the fly is in flaxseed state, within a brown case. This puparium state is during the cold months and is passed just beneath the surface of the ground. Spring is the chief working period of the fly unquestionably. The season favors their depredations and their wants more imperatively demand lively action. The Hessian fly is a feeble insect when it comes into life, and a little frost will destroy it. This often happens, both in spring and fall, about the time the insect is transformed into the fly, which seems the only cause for escape of the wheat plant from universal attack, both in spring and autumn. A sharp frost at the right time, when the fly is in its feeble state will so decimate them that several years will pass before they again appear in such numbers as to be damaging. The only aid the wheat plant can have when

attacked by the fly is a strong and vigorous growth, which will enable it to overcome the enemy by throwing out new tillers as the old stock is destroyed.

Put Clover on your Land.

It is an accepted truism that, as long as "clover will catch," the farm can soon be restored to paying fertility, and by a good rotation is even getting more productive and profitable; for after some years of such treatment the land will bear harder farming—that is, two or three crops may succeed a good coat of clover before laying down to clover again. Rough new land should be subdued by the use of large clover. Nothing so effectually rots out stumps, and kills weeds and sprouts, and prepares the land for the plow and good paying crops. Wild, new lands should always have it sown on the first grain crop down. It saves a vast amount of labor, for in a few years it so tames the ground, and clears it of the enemies to the plow that it works like old ground and is good for full crops. Sow about a bushel of clover to four acres of land, so that the land may be thoroughly shaded.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

A subscriber writes: I regard the MARYLAND FARMER as an invaluable acquisition to agricultural interests, and although I am not a farmer in extenso, I think it contains a great deal of useful information, worth vastly more than the subscription price. Continue it to my "home" address.

Maryland is under good veterinary inspection and reported in a healthy condition as far as cattle disease is concerned.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

All permanent improvements of land look to lime for their basis.

It is said that a decoction of tanzey poured on cabbage plants will drive away the worms.

Collect and compost everything that is convertible into manure—and be sure to apply it.

The grinding of grain to be fed to the stock operates as a saving of at least twenty five per cent.

The Cotswold is a large, fine mutton sheep and will shear from ten to sixteen pounds of wool.

If you have not already secured your icesave it at the earliest possible moment. Do not put it off.

Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

Do not attempt the cultivation of corn upon poor lands, unless it is highly manured, as it requires to be heavily fed.

Look over the wagons, carts and implements and see that they are all in perfect repair and ready for use at any moment.

Examine the wheat fields and see that the water furrows are kept open, to enable them to carry off all surface water and drain superfluous moisture.

Tile are always to be preferred, but four inch hemlock boards, nailed in V shape, cost nothing but a little work in winter and will last twelve years, and often much longer.

As a rule the size of the seed will indicate the depth to plant, starting with the smallest at one half of an inch, such as celery, parsnips, &c., while peas and beans may be put one and a-half inches in depth.

Corn gives warmth to the horse, therefore when his work continues the same, give a little more corn as the weather becomes cold; but if the work falls off, as in winter, the feed of corn may be decreased.

There is no more useful work to be done on a farm than that of draining moist or springy lands. It promotes health, and it improves the quality and the yield of the crops, whether of grass or grain.

Keep your breeding sows in a separate pen. Feed them well, but give no more food than is necessary to keep them in a healthy condition. Supply them regularly with charcoal, rotten wood and ashes to correct acidity.

Sheds for sheep in inclement weather are quite as necessary as for cattle. The floors should be well bedded, and bedding renewed at least once a month. Provide a supply of rock salt under cover, to which sheep can have access.

That the use of a sufficient quantity of good muck to absorb the liquid portions of manurehouse slops, &c., and to increase the bulk of the droppings by one half, is a paying investment, is confirmed by the experience of many practical farmers.

It should be known to breeders that from the time of birth up to maturity, colts require food abounding in flesh-making principles, nitrogenous compounds, oats, corn, &c.; otherwise they must necessarily be deficient in size, symmetry and powers of endurance.

Feed your stock with corn husks and feed and litter with straw. Be careful not to sell either, as every load you sell is an act of injustice to your stock, and an injury to your soil. If you have not cattle enough to consume them, get more, that you may, through them, convert your husks and straw into manure, and thereby add to your resources for fertilizing your land.

If any farmer wishes to stunt his young cattle he has only to turn them adrift, exposed to wintry winds and feed them on dry, rough fodder. Good sheds, good beds, good water, chopped food mixed with a little bran, and an occasional mess of cut roots, and an airing in mild weather will keep the young stock in growing condition and in perfect health.

For the Maryland Farmer.

**Meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural
Society at Denton, Md.,
Jan. 15, 16 & 17.**

SAN JOSE SCALE.

BY J. W. KERR.

A large and very creditable exhibit of apples, embracing many varieties, gave additional interest to a very able address on the "Culture of Apples," by Prof. W. F. Massey, of the N. C. Experiment Station. This address, and a general discussion on varieties, &c., occupied the afternoon of the first day. In the forenoon of the same day, the report of the committee on "fruits in general" was made by Mr. Chas. Wright, of Seaford, Del., and Dr. F. P. Herr, of Ridgely, Md. As the sessions followed, papers were read on various subjects, all of which were interesting and instructive, and will doubtless serve to stimulate the many farmers who were in attendance to greater effort in the growing of fruits, as a means by which they can improve embarrassing conditions forced upon them by depressed agriculture.

A somewhat sensational feature of the meeting, was the report by Prof. Beckwith, of the Delaware Experiment Station, on "Injurious Insects." A year ago, warning was given by this Society of the great danger menacing the fruit interests of the peninsula, by the introduction of that worst of all orchard plagues, the San Jose Scale. The little State of Delaware, in this as in all other ways is fully awake, and its live and enterprising Experiment Station at once began work, making a thorough canvass of the State, in pursuit of the Scale. No less than fourteen different places were found by the persevering Professor, where the pest had made a lodgment, where if

left undisturbed for a year or two more to destroy it would have simply meant the annihilation of thousands of valuable fruit trees. How did they get them? Mainly through two enterprising nurserymen in New Jersey, who doubtless were wholly unaware that the trees they were sending out were infected. The people of Delaware fully realized the great importance of prompt and vigorous action in such cases, and at once set about to "stamp it out."

Inasmuch as Maryland has a small interest on the peninsula, coupled with the fact that trees from the same nurseries, through and by which Delaware got the Scale, were sold and distributed throughout the peninsula, it may be proper to inquire as to what steps Maryland is taking to protect her great fruit interests against the spread of this destructive insect? Has there been any competent person sent out to investigate? If so, who? and where did he inquire? and what did he discover?

In all seriousness, I say to you, Mr. Editor, and to your many readers, this is a work of far greater importance than wheedling away the substance of our grand old commonwealth, in making useless laws at Annapolis. Let this San Jose Scale become thoroughly established, and one of the great industries of the State is ruined. Cannot, or will not our Experiment Station do something? Or, are they too stinted in their allowance by the great needs of the State's politicians?

In conclusion, I beg of you, Mr. Editor, to use your best efforts in arousing fruit-growers to a full sense of their danger from this Scale.

Growing Celery.

The successful culture of celery says R. M. Kellogg in *Prairie Farmer*, requires deep, black muck soil. It will not take on its rich, aromatic flavor when grown on upland, and is almost sure to rust. The land should be heavily manured the year previous, and thoroughly subdued. Sow the seed in a hotbed quite thickly early in April, and the plants will be ready to transplant about May 15. Make rows five feet apart and set plants six inches apart in a trench about six inches deep. Cultivation should be frequent, to kill weeds and conserve moisture. When plants are about ten inches high commence hilling up, taking care to keep stalks well together, and a week or so before it is to be dug, it should be hilled almost to the top, when bleaching will be perfect.

Boards and other devices for bleaching have been tried, but the heat of the sun has a tendency to blister and make it tough, as well as to destroy its flavor. For winter use the transplanting may be delayed until July or even August and allowed to stand in the ground until danger of hard freezing, when it should be taken up and the roots buried in a cold, dark cellar. Cauliflower culture is similar to cabbage. Plants are set 30x30 inches, and given thorough culture.

For the Maryland Farmer,

SOIL MOISTURE.

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

The belief is common with farmers of nearly every intellectual capacity and information that the rainfall of the season makes or ruins the crops grown by them. Such is not only untrue, but, until eradicated, will be found to be a prime

factor in destroying crops that under proper tillage might be made fair, if not good ones.

Some experiments made abroad show conclusively that the average annual rainfall is not over one half enough for a good crop.

That such is approximately true is proved by the following figures: Here in May the rainfall was 5 1-7 inches to the acre, or about 115,415,000 gallons; but the moisture contents of the soil was only 7.65 per cent. In August the rainfall was only 1.31 inches and the soil moisture 3.97 per cent. Here the rainfall was nearly 4 times more in May than in August, but the soil moisture was only within a fraction of twice as much.

Then, if we look at the figures, a man with his rain gauge would have been at sea; for the rainfall would not have measured the water holding capacity of the soil, nor the water supply of a crop that might be growing in it. If we suppose the moisture of May to be sufficient for a crop, then there would be too little in August.

If these figures are representative ones, two facts are self-evident. The crops grown must mature before August, or, we must by cultivation seek to increase the moisture content of the soil, and that seems scarcely possible.

The value of moisture determinations is strikingly brought out by Prof. Whitney, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, where the soil of Connecticut, growing the "finest light wrapper tobacco," is shown to contain only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the moisture that exists in those around Marietta, Pa., where the dark wrapper is grown.

The soil whose moisture content has

been given above is "early truck," and "in a favorable season contains one twentieth of its weight of water," while "grass land" will contain one fifth.

No fact is better known to farmers than that the same amount of rain does not suits sands and clays alike, when the same crop is grown on both. Professors Galloway and Woods estimate that 100 pounds of sandy soil will contain 20 pounds of water; clay wheat soil from 12½ to 19 pounds, and heavy clay not less than 44.2 pounds.

The subject may be looked at in another way. There are 43,650 square feet in an acre of land. Prof. Whitney estimates that every cubic foot of truck sub-soil contains 74,130 square feet, tobacco land 84,850 feet, wheat land 94,540, and limestone (grass) no less than 202,600 square feet.

Now, water does not enter the grains of soil, simply clings to their surface, so that we see at once how the same quantity of rain will effect clays and sands differently; and if it were not that the larger grains of sand do not pack so closely as the clays, leaving larger apertures for the descent and percolation of the water, the result would be more disastrous still.

The oxygen of the air is the great decomposer of all matter and if the spaces between the grains are filled with water, it cannot enter and perform its office, and the plant needs nutriment that it does not get. Water also excludes the heat which is so essential to so many chemical changes and transformations.

Yet, perhaps, in no way inferior in effect is the evaporation from the soil itself. Bare ground, like that of corn and truck crops, will evaporate less than those

in wheat or grass. It has been estimated that a "crop of grass, that will cut 2 tons to the acre, will evaporate the same amount in a dry hot day."

An average crop of wheat is 12 bushels to the acre, and this "in a season's growth," with the straw, will evaporate 261 tons of water, i. e., 2.61 inches of rainfall, throwing out of consideration entirely the quantity necessary for its growth.

Wheat, rye, oats, in a green state contain 12 to 14 per cent. of water, corn 12 per cent. Hence the well known fact that corn will grow where wheat will not.

Prof. Whitney calculates that "grass land" one foot deep will hold four inches of rain and truck soils but one inch.

Enough has now been stated to show that moisture is the essential element of all crops; that soil and crops differ in the amount they require, and that he who will get the highest amount of crops must study his soils as to their average "water content," and act accordingly.

Mardela Springs.

A Good Crop of Potatoes.

Nelson W. Adams, Turner, has harvested something over three hundred bushels of potatoes from one acre, as choice a lot as was ever put in store. The potatoes were not dug until October, Mr. Adams preferring to leave them in the ground where they grew till the weather was cool enough, so that all danger of rot was past.

Thereby hangs a tale. This crop was no accident. Mr. Adams is noted for his large yields of potatoes. With him there is no such thing as failure with his crop. His success with the crop is due to four counts: 1. Good soil. 2. Good seed. 3. Thorough preparation of the soil in

which they are planted. 4. Clean culture. Many more farmers would realize beautiful crops of potatoes if they would carry out this system.

Mr. Adams plants on land which has been under cultivation one year, usually in corn. This is done that he may secure a deeper and more thorough pulverization of the seed bed, and with it get the mastery of the witch grass which infests his land. There must be clean culture in order to get a bountiful crop. On this there can be no compromise. The seed is also carefully selected. None but perfect and healthy potatoes are planted. Thus a full stand of vigorous plants is secured—not a miss hill or a weakly plant.

Does it pay to be thus particular? In this way the planter gets return for every inch of soil he manures and cultivates. No vacant spaces, every hill as good as the one beside it, and a bountiful crop the result.—*Maine Farmer.*

Apples on the Peninsula.

The Peninsula fruit grower says Chas. Wright, of Seaford, Delaware, in *American Gardening*, has been contented for many years to produce the best peaches in the world, and not attempt to compete with his northern or western brother in the apple business, but of late a change has taken place.

The fruit grower asks himself: "Why can't I produce some of the apples that are annually sold in my own markets?" and he has set out to see why. Until a few years ago, we had been supplied by tree agents and northern nurseries with northern varieties, and it is well known the northern winter apple ripens here in the summer or early fall, and ceases to be a keeper.

No matter how good a Baldwin, Spy,

or Greening may be in New York State it is no use to plant it here for profit or for a winter keeper. We must either go South to select our keepers, or originate them ourselves, if we expect success. We have done both, and to day this Peninsula stands at the doorway knocking for admission as apple producing States of no mean importance. Admission will come sometime; how soon I cannot tell. Possibly, some first-class funerals of old fogies will have to take place before much can be accomplished, but it will come.

Several very promising varieties have been found right in our immediate locality, and many others are on trial waiting to prove their value. There is no reason why we cannot produce them. All we want is to plant orchards large enough and of the right varieties to attract buyers.

Lankford, a native of Kent Co., Md., is a large greenish red apple, but not an extra keeper. It is, however, desirable for late fall and early winter use.

Lily of Kent is another native; greenish, with often a brownish red cheek, good size and mild flavor.

Jackson, another native, red striped on greenish yellow ground, an extra good keeper; tree is a straggling grower, and must be top worked; fruit is rather large and very hard, but becomes mellow towards spring.

Then there are Ben Davis, Winesap, Carolina Beauty, McAfee and Nero! To see specimens of the latter from well sprayed and highly manured trees is to hardly recognize them; large, beautiful, shining red apples, of delicious flavor.

Shockly, a small yellow and red variety, may be kept till May. I have only mentioned a few of the best winter varieties.

For summer, Red June, Astrachan, Fourth of July, Transparent, Fanny Williams, early—all succeed.

For fall, Mother, Smokehouse, Fallawater, Md. Maiden's Blush, Grime's Golden and many others, may be grown with good success. But for profit the early apple has had its day, for cheap transportation, and cold storage enable us to eat the best winter varieties in May, June or July, and what is the use to grow apples of such poor quality when better ones can be had?

I believe, the man who will plant a big orchard of the right varieties on good land, then cultivate, fertilize and spray to the best of his ability, will, in a few years have one of the best paying investments, and a lasting one, too.

Our people have been carried away over the peach business, and some of them seem to forget that there is any other fruit grown.

MARCUS CATO, the earliest Roman agricultural author, who flourished a hundred and fifty years before the Christian era—who was distinguished alike for his eloquence in the forum, for his enlightened statesmanship as *consul and censor*, in the administration of government, as he was for his skill and genius as a leader of armies, or as a tiller of the soil, incorporated this wise and salutary advice in his work on agriculture:—"Study to have a large dung-hill, keep your compost carefully."

The farmer who is too poor to take a paper devoted to his interests, will always be poor, in purse and management.

The young farmer in selecting a farm should not overlook the near church and school-house.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Function of the Maryland Experiment Station: Some of Its Recent Work.

BY ROBT. H. MILLER, DIRECTOR.

Address at Farmers' Institute at Annapolis, January 14, 1896.

Before entering upon a discussion of the question assigned me to day, I wish to express my hearty approval of farmers' Organizations in general, whether they be clubs, granges, conventions or institutes; they are educational in their effects, and supply a want of which we tillers of the soil are most in need.

From the very nature of our occupation we are kept too much apart, our training makes us too self-reliant. A very good fault you will say, and on general principles I will admit it, but it is entirely possible to err in this direction. We are too prone to think that we can learn nothing from our fellow farmers, that the experience of those who may be working along the same lines as ourselves is of little value to us, and that we can work out our destinies unassisted. This I believe to be one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of our advancement.

When we have fully realized the fact that we owe it not only to others but to ourselves, to co-operate and work together for a common purpose, we will have made a great advance towards the improvement of our material interests.

The subject assigned me by the committee upon which to address you to-day, "The Function of the Maryland Experiment Station and some of its Recent Work," is a comprehensive one, and in the time allotted me I can give you only a general idea in the first instance of the duties or function of the Experiment

Station, of the position it occupies in relation to the farmer and of the varied and intricate problems connected with the farmers' calling which the Station is studying with the object of promoting the noble calling of agriculture.

A bulletin by Prof. Atwater, entitled "The What and the Why of Agricultural Experiment Stations," very clearly defines their duties, and I cannot do better than quote from it in explaining the function of the Station.

Under the head of "what the Stations are for," Prof. Atwater says; "Farming is a perpetual trying of experiments with soils, manures and crops; with cattle and cattle foods; with milk, butter and cheese; with plows, harrows and harvesters; with an almost endless list of things. The most successful farmers—those who get the most out of their land, their cattle, their crops, their fertilizers, their implements and their labor—are those who experiment themselves most industriously, most skillfully, most intelligently, and who take the fullest advantage of the experiments of others. The best agriculture is that which, in old countries, on worn and intractable soils, has learned by long continued and varied experiments to make the gain of farming sure.

Once the farmer made the rude tools he needed for the primitive practice of his art. Now he employs implements and machinery which can be made only with large capital and the highest mechanical skill, and by men who make this manufacturing a business. So the experiments he can make do not meet his needs to-day.

Research, the finding out of nature's secrets, the discovery of the laws which

underlie the right practice of agriculture is costly. The more useful it is to be, the greater the outlay of money, labor and scientific skill. Here, if anywhere, wise economy calls for the best.

Within recent times farmers and men of science interested in farming, have seen the advantage of using the resources of science to improve the practice of agriculture and have established agricultural experiment stations. The object of these stations is to experiment and to teach, to make a regular business of discovery for the use of farming, to promote agriculture by scientific investigation and experiment, and to diffuse as well as increase the knowledge which improves farm practice and elevates farm life.

Established for the benefit of agriculture and hence of the community at large (the most of them connected with educational institutions where experience shows their work is most successfully done) these stations seek answers to the questions which agricultural practice is asking as to the tillage of the soil; the nature and actions of manures; the culture of the crops; the food and nutrition of domestic animals and of man; the production of milk, butter and cheese; the diseases of plants and animals; and, in general, whatever the agriculturist needs to know and experimental science can discover.

The agricultural interests of Maryland, as you are well aware, are greatly diversified; consequently, it is impossible for the Experiment Station to work along the lines of all the different interests, but it has endeavored to embrace as many of what seems the more important ones as the means at its command and time would

permit, consistent with thorough and careful work.

Time will not permit of my giving you more than a general outline of some of the investigations which have engaged our attention ; some of which have been completed, others are under way and some few have just been undertaken.

The departments of the Maryland Experiment Station embrace agriculture, horticulture, chemistry, soil physics and entomology, and in my outline of the recent work of the Station, it might fairly be presumed that I would go somewhat into the details of these various departments ; but as three of the gentlemen having charge of these respective departments are on the program to address you, I shall confine my remarks largely to the division over which I have a special supervision—the department of agriculture.

As quite a large portion of Maryland is devoted to the raising of the cereals, the Station has given considerable attention to these crops. With wheat the experiments that have engaged our attention have been : First, testing varieties. From 11 to 40 varieties have been tested during the past five years on plots containing one-tenth of an acre. Taking an average of the four years which it has been grown, the Fultz has proven itself to be the variety best adapted to this locality, having given an average yield of 36.7 bushels per acre. Currell's Prolific is entitled to the second place, having given an average yield of 31.5 bushels to the acre for the five years which it was grown. Other leading varieties which we would recommend are the Valley, Badger, Wisconsin Triumph and Tuscan Island. While some of the newer vari-

eties which we have tested have done remarkably well, we do not as a rule recommend their general introduction until they have demonstrated for a term of years their usefulness.

Another test with wheat has been the use of nitrate of soda as a top-dressing in the spring. On thin land its application has been found profitable, while on strong land, well filled with vegetable matter, the increased yield was not sufficient to pay for cost of applying it. The Station has been testing for the past two years the growing of fall and spring barley as a substitute for wheat, in view of the very low price which that cereal has been selling for ; and while the yield of the winter barley has been largely in excess of the wheat, it is not suitable for brewing purposes—the brewers only using the spring grown varieties. It, therefore, has to be put on the market as simply a feed, and the price which it has commanded the past season would not justify its being sown to take the place of a monied crop like wheat. The spring varieties which would be available for brewing have unfortunately only given about one-half the yield of the winter variety. As it can be sown very early in the fall, preferably about the first of September, and affords an excellent fall and winter pasture, it might well be grown by those with whom this is an object, such as dairymen and those who keep sheep, and where it might take the place of corn and other grain that is to be grown on the farm. It has one very strong recommendation in the fact of its being one of the best grains with which to get a set of grass, as sown early in the fall the timothy has opportunity of establishing itself before winter sets in,

and being cut some two weeks before wheat is harvested, it is taken off the land and does not sap the moisture from young clover and timothy so late in the season, thus allowing them to make additional growth before dry weather sets in.

The first trial of winter oats was made at the Station the fall of 1894, with a view of testing its adaptability to this section, it having received considerable notice recently in the agricultural press. The past fall of 1895 we seeded a number of varieties with a view of testing their respective merits, and have also experimented as to the proper time of seeding, making three sowings—September 1st, Sept. 15th and Sept. 30th. Up to this date the early seeding gives us very much the best promise which agrees with experience elsewhere that it should be sown early in the fall.

Various experiments have been made with corn, principally in the line of modes of culture, among which may be mentioned wide and narrow rows, deep and shallow cultivation, drilled vs. checked corn, frequent vs. unfrequent working, and fertilizer tests. We have also the past two years made a test of varieties.

Potatoes, owing to the importance of the crop in the State, have come in for a full share of experimental work; testing modes of culture similar to those with corn, variety and fertilizer tests, and in addition to these the use of fungicides and insecticides for the prevention of blight and the insect pests to which they are subject; also the use of corrosive sublimate for preventing the scab. The fertilizer tests for the past two years have proven abortive owing to the extremely dry weather which has prevailed; but we

have had striking effects from the use of the Bordeaux mixture to prevent the blight, three applications of this the past season having increased the crop 38.9 bus., or 86 per cent. per acre. The last two applications of Paris green for killing the potato beetle have been mixed with the Bordeaux solution and the two applied simultaneously. The spraying has been done with a large sized force pump with double hose mounted in a cart. With this appliance from six to eight rows could be sprayed at a time in crossing a field. With water convenient from three to four acres can be sprayed in a day with this outfit.

The much talked of plant, crimson clover, has received considerable attention at the hands of the Station for the past three years, and unlike many with whom I have conferred, we have had good success, as a rule, in obtaining a catch. The failure to get a stand seems to be the one difficulty in the way of its general introduction, as, sown at the time it is, it is very liable to be killed by dry weather. Its place of greatest usefulness would seem to be in the hands of truckers with small farms where it can be used as a catch crop between seasons, to keep up and maintain the fertility of the land and furnish humus, without the loss of a season as is necessarily the case where other legumes are used. For two years we have used it as a preparation for potatoes; and the first year it gave us an increase of 20 bushels per acre, and the past year an increase of 48.7 bushels per acre, or 71 per cent.

When plowed down for corn on land which had raised a crop of corn the previous year, the gain was 7.2 bushels to the acre.

Our experience with its use justifies the following suggestions: Be careful to obtain new seed, and if possible test its germinating power before buying. Sow not less than 15 pounds to the acre, 20 pounds preferred. Sow as early in the season as possible, before drouths set in, and cover lightly with narrow tooth cultivator or spike harrow. If possible, the crop should be allowed to stand until in full head before being plowed down.

One of the most striking field experiments conducted at the Station has been the use of lime applied to corn and its effect on the succeeding crops of wheat and hay. The spring of 1893 a plot containing one-half acre of land of very uniform character was plowed for corn. On one half of this plot stone lime at the rate of 20 bus. to the acre was applied and worked in the land as it was gotten in condition for planting. The other half received no lime. The subsequent treatment of the two plots was similar in every respect. On harvesting it the piece which received no lime yielded at the rate of 16 bushels to the acre, while that which was limed yielded 21.5 bushels, or a gain of 38 per cent. The two plots were then seeded to wheat. The gain in wheat was 8.5 bushels to the acre, or 37 per cent. Both pieces having been seeded to timothy and clover, the past season a crop of hay was harvested and the respective yields were for the unlimed plot 1391 pounds to the acre and the limed plot 2662 pounds, a gain of 91 per cent. Much of the crop cut from the unlimed plot was really not hay, but wild grass, the clover being a complete failure; while on the piece which was limed there was a good stand of clover and timothy.

After cutting it the coming season it will be plowed down for another crop of corn and we shall expect as a result of the good sod in the one case and a very indifferent one in the other, even more striking effects from the use of lime than those recited.

This experiment accorded very fully with my experience and observation for many years in the use of lime; that is, that striking effects have resulted from its application on nearly all of the soils upon which I have seen it used; and while its effect in the one case where the soil is filled with vegetable matter is to liberate the plant food and make it available for the use of the crop, its use and availability in many sections in causing clover to grow when it otherwise would not, is no less an important function.

Before closing my paper I wish to emphasize one most important point in this experiment which should not be overlooked, that is, the relatively small quantity of lime which was used, only 20 bushels to the acre, and to further say that I believe this to be amply sufficient if applied in the proper condition and evenly distributed, for one rotation of crops. Many farmers are deterred from the use of lime because of their belief in the old doctrine that nothing less than 50 to 100 bushels per acre will suffice, but this has been proven to be a fallacious theory.

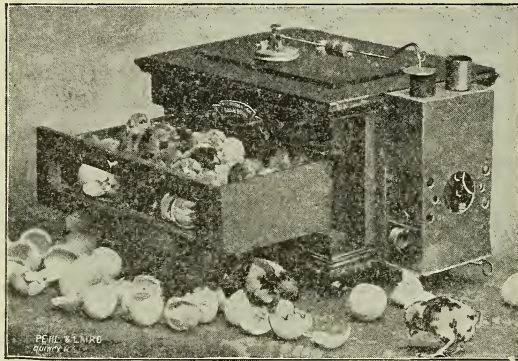
Good active agents are wanted at every Post office in the country, to take subscriptions for the Maryland Farmer, to whom liberal commission will be allowed. Specimens.—Specimen copies of the Maryland Farmer sent free to any address.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT.

Maryland is particularly well adapted to the cultivation of the English walnut or Madeira nut. We have seen it in the northern part of the State bearing so freely as to yield ten or twelve bushels a year—and these trees evidently not in their prime. In this State, we believe, there would hardly be a year when they would not produce fruit, which seems not to be the case further north. We know of a great many persons who have planted the English walnut lately, both on the Eastern and Western shores of the State. The tree is very easily satisfied in its conditions of growth. Any rich garden soil suits it. For a few years from seed the upper portion of the

branches does not seem to mature, and are killed in the winter; but after five or six years there is no further trouble of this kind. It is an excellent tree to plant in odd corners and waste places, and many a spot on one's ground, nothing but an eye sore or receptacle for rubbish, may be made profitable and beautiful by sticking in an English walnut tree. Many do not plant these things, for fear they may not see them bear fruit. The walnut does not bear freely under twelve or fifteen years, but it costs little to plant—and then one may live to enjoy the fruit—at any rate there is a pleasure in seeing them grow. A good nurseryman can supply you with well grown trees at a reasonable price with full instructions how to plant and cultivate. H.



THE WOODEN HEN

The artificial raising of poultry is daily increasing in popularity, and is a business suitable for all classes of people. Chicks hatched and raised in "The Wooden Hen" are the strongest and obtain the highest prices. They can be raised for 5 or 6 cents until they are three months old and then sold at a good profit per pound through all the year. Can you see the profit in this? Or, if you reside in the city, with a "wooden hen" you can hatch and raise your own

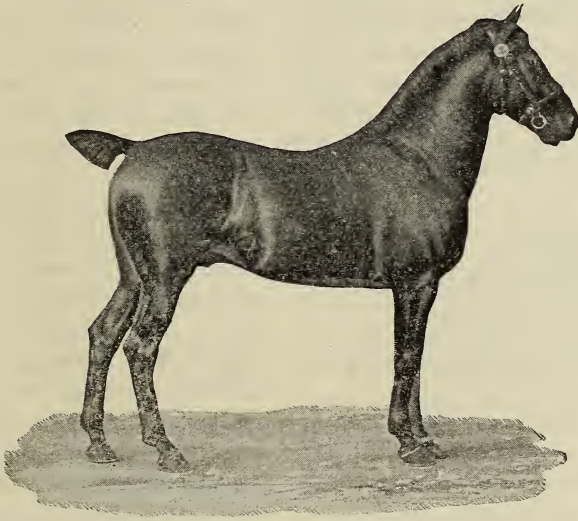
table fowls, having spring chickens just when you want them and not a live hen on the premises. The guarantee is that "The Wooden Hen" really does not need attention but twice a day—morning and evening—and positively does not need any attention whatever during the night, as it is absolutely self regulating. It has a capacity of twenty-eight eggs each time and always wants to set. Write to Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., for further particulars.

The New Hackney Farm.

It will be remembered that in 1894, just before the Fair at Timonium, the Editor of the Maryland Farmer visited the fine stock farm, "Burnside," and gave an extended account of his experience and observation there. The interest in the Hackney seems to have taken a fresh start from that period; and the subsequent exhibition of this stock at

The Hackneys are noted for their power to keep up remarkable speed for the longest journeys, travelling day and night as long as the rider can endure the strain, and never flinching when called upon for such extra exertions. Of all the choice breeds for carriage and horseback use, none have been able to compete with the pure bred Hackney.

Mr. S. M. Shoemaker has long had



SIRRAH.

the Fair helped to increase the interest of Marylanders in this choice stock.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that we now learn that Col. Wilbur F. Jackson, President of the Continental National Bank, proposes to establish stockbreeding on a large scale on his handsome estate, known as Castle Haven, on the Choptank River, Dorchester Co., Md. He has decided to use two of the most noted sires as the foundation upon which to build. Sirrah, the picture of which we are enabled to give here, and the General, both well-known and celebrated for speed, strength and endurance.

the honor to possess the only Hackney farm in Maryland, and while we are glad that Mr. Jackson is to establish another in this State, we believe there will be ample room for all who may enter upon this work. The Hackneys are not as numerous with us as they should be, when their value is considered; and Mr. Jackson's farm on the Eastern Shore will certainly be a success.

From time, whereto the memory of old residents fails to reach, Maryland has been the paradise for stock, and no State of the Union can afford better facilities for raising high class horses which will

command the admiration and the patronage of all lovers of horse flesh throughout the country. Many of our prominent men have been noted as lovers of fine horses, and some of our governors have been better known from their horses on the race track, than they were in the political world. All of which goes to show that Maryland is still to be the home of the horse, and when the country desires the best carriage and saddle horses to be had, those desiring may look confidently to our State; and among the most serviceable will be found those of Hackney breeding, and especially those approaching the pure bred.

For the Maryland Farmer.

POSSIBILITIES OF FRUIT CULTURE IN MARYLAND.

BY B. T. GALLOWAY.

Chief Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, U. States Department of Agriculture.

Essay delivered at the Farmers' Institute at Annapolis, Jan. 14, 1896.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: It is my purpose this morning to briefly discuss some of the possibilities of fruit culture in Maryland. In doing this I must necessarily make my remarks somewhat general, as the program is very full and the time for each speaker is more or less limited.

So far as natural facilities are concerned, Maryland is certainly provided with many of the most important essentials to fruit culture. Her soil and climate are of the most varied kind, and this of course gives opportunity for the cultivation of many fruits. The peculiar conditions as regards climate are largely due to the configuration of the land, the proximity of bays, rivers, and estuaries. Admitting, therefore, the advantages in

this direction, we may pass to some other matters which must be considered in dealing with this question.

First, We may mention the possibilities of marketing the crops.

Little argument, I think, will be necessary to convince any one that so far as good markets are concerned Maryland has excellent advantages. Some of the best market cities in the country, as for example, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and Washington, are within easy reach. Foreign markets too are open to our products. This is of course an important consideration to fruit growing. Many of the Western States are of necessity forced to ship their perishable fruits long distances before reaching a satisfactory market. In case of fruit like apples, the more inland States must necessarily ship long distances before reaching a point where it is possible to ship the products to a foreign market. Maryland, as we have seen, has practically none of these difficulties to contend with, as there are in the State excellent facilities for shipping both by land and water.

Maryland may claim advantages also in the matter of cheap lands and cheap labor. Possibly nowhere in the country can good lands, suitable for fruit culture be obtained at such little expense. It seems to me unwise, to say the least, for men to travel thousands of miles to the West in search of land suitable for cultivating fruits when just as good lands can be obtained here for the same money. There are hundreds of acres of land in Maryland well adapted to fruit culture which could be purchased for half what is ordinarily paid for farm land on some of our Western prairies. Labor, another

necessary feature in fruit culture, can also be obtained here as cheap if not cheaper than in most of our Western States.

We have seen, therefore, that Maryland has (1) a varied soil and climate, adapted to a great variety of fruits; (2) she has good markets and is within comparatively easy shipping distance from them; (3) she has cheap land and cheap labor. What then is lacking to make this essentially a fruit State? Simply the men to intelligently and energetically take hold of the work and push it. There are thousands of young men in the State to-day who would gladly undertake work of this kind if the proper encouragement were offered. It seems to me that right here is where such meetings as is being held to-day will render great assistance. These meetings should be and will be attended by intelligent men throughout the State, and as a result new lines of work will be suggested and agriculture and horticulture throughout the State will be broadened. The people here are exceedingly conservative and for this reason are loth to give up their old ideas and methods. Many of them are content to farm just as their fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers farmed, and in consequence progress is slow. Farmers' Institutes will stir up such men, will start them to thinking and experimenting, and in the end there ought to be, and will be, an awakening, such as we have seen in many of our Western States, where this work has been energetically pushed forward.

It must be remembered in considering the question of fruit culture that there are many problems to be yet worked out. We do not know as yet the varieties best

adapted to the different sections of the State; we do not know the best means of controlling the many insect pests and fungus diseases which destroy a large part of such crops in other sections; we do not know the best methods of feeding our plants nor the best methods of marketing the crops.

I believe the time is past when fruit culture as a mere side issue can be made profitable. The man who goes into the work to-day must do so with all the energy possible, as specialization has created a demand for products of the very highest quality, and these can only be obtained where there is consideration of effort. Properly conducted meetings throughout the State will make it possible to throw light on many of the questions mentioned. Such meetings will be the first step towards thoroughly organized work, and this is certainly needed to start the farmers, fruit growers, and others to reading and thinking for themselves.

Discussion.

Mr. Watkins, of Anne Arundel Co., asked—Has there been any information published by the Department of Agriculture as to the matter of peach yellows? Have you any information as to how to control this disease?

Prof. Galloway :—The Department has published in five years three reports. The first of these was prepared with a view of bringing together all of the existing information on the subject of yellows. The matter was sifted thoroughly and much that was not considered valuable was eliminated. The report really formed the basis for the work which was to follow. But it was found as a result of bringing together the material in this

report, that there was a firmly founded belief that yellows could be cured by the application of fertilizers; in other words, by feeding the plant. It was claimed by the advocates of this theory that yellows was a condition due to starvation, and that by properly feeding the plant the root of the evil would be reached. Elaborate experiments were planned to settle this question one way or another. After four years' work carried on under wide conditions of soil and climate, it was shown conclusively that yellows could not be prevented nor cured by the application of fertilizers in any form. In some cases trees which were thought by their owners and others to have yellows, were benefited and even cured by the application of fertilizers. Such trees, however, did not have true yellows; they were really starving, and in some cases showing simply yellow foliage, owing to the attacks of certain insects.

Briefly, therefore, genuine yellows, which is always characterized by certain unfailing symptoms, can not be cured by the application of any fertilizer or food to the soil. This matter was set forth in the second publication on the subject by the Department of Agriculture. The third publication contains the results of investigations to determine whether or not the disease is communicable. It was shown conclusively that this disease can be communicated or transferred from tree to tree by budding. This, so far as we know at the present, is the only way the disease is spread, but observation points to the possibility of the disease being disseminated in other ways.

Pres. Silvester—I would like to ask for the benefit of others whether it is pos-

sible for any one to procure these bulletins by written application?

Prof. Galloway—The two bulletins first mentioned are practically exhausted. There are some copies of the third bulletin, however, which may be obtained by simply writing for it to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington. I may add, however, that there has recently been published a farmers' bulletin on the subject of peach yellows, which brings together all present knowledge on the subject in concise, popular form. This bulletin is illustrated, one of the illustrations being a map showing the distribution of yellows in the United States. This is an important matter for those who desire stock from regions beyond the limits of the disease.

Mr. Fassett, of Cecil Co., asked—Why is it that the apple of the Eastern Shore will not keep as do those grown in northern New York?

Prof. Galloway—The question is a difficult one to answer, not knowing all the circumstances in the case. Possibly if the same varieties were compared, those from the Eastern Shore might be found as good keepers as those grown in New York. However, we know that climate and soil exert considerable influence in this matter, and it may be that this in part answers the question. Very little has been done towards determining the varieties of apples best adapted to the conditions existing in this State. There seems no good reason why as good apples can not be grown here as in New York and I believe they can, if we only understand some of the more important questions involved in the matter.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

It is said that bicycle riding makes the girls pigeon-toed.

A mile of copper telegraph wire weighs about a hundred pounds.

By proclamation of President Cleveland Utah became a State of the Union on Jan. 4th, 1896,

It is said that there are 200,000 Russian residents of the United States, 50,000 are trained soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., has taken first place in the production of plug tobacco. St. Louis formerly held the record.

In India every resident must, under penalty of fine, have his name written up at the entrance of his house.

An improved Gatling gun operated by an electric motor and capable of firing 1890 shots in a minute has made its appearance.

Asbestos powder made into a thick paste with liquid silicate of soda forms a cement for joints, etc., where great heat has to be resisted.

Queen Amelia, of Portugal, often accompanies her son, the young King Carlos, when he attends the national sport, bull fighting.

The Imperial Coronation shortly to take place at Moscow, will be the grandest state display ever witnessed in Europe. It will cost \$5,000,000.

A Missouri widow, it is asserted, brought a libel suit against an editor for publishing in an obituary that the deceased had gone to a happier home.

In Norway the horses are broken by women. They make pets of them first, feeding the colts out of their hands and teaching them to follow like dogs.

Great Britain has an army of 211,405 men, all told, with Hindustan, Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and Egypt to take care of. Can she spare any for Venezuela?

The Edison Company has in New York under ground, 200 miles of tubes, from which 250,000 electric lights, 3190 arc lamps, and 10,951 horse power in motors are supplied.

St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey were founded early in the seventh century, but not any description of those edifices, as then built, have descended to our times.

President Polk offered \$100,000,000 for the Island of Cuba in 1848. It has now a population of 1,521,684. Her foreign commerce amounts to \$10,000,000, and the incomes of her people are upwards of \$80,000,000 per year.

Gen'l Miles has recommended that Fort Sumpter be restored to good condition and armed with 10-inch rifles for protection of the harbor of Charleston. Likewise three batteries are to be built on Sullivan's Island for guns and mortars.

Photography has shown that on level ground, at all paces, the horse touches the ground first with the heel. The fact gives significance to the structural differences in the front and back portions of the foot. At the back we find the movable elastic frog, the frog pad, the lateral cartilage and the thinner wall, a mechanism best adapted to meet shock and avoid concussion.

In the precincts of the cathedral of Hildesheim, there is a rose tree said to be more than 1000 years old. The tree for some years past has given signs of decay, and in order to preserve it several gardeners and botanists were called in. They have not only succeeded in keeping the tree alive, but have made it flourish as it did in the past. They expect soon to see it bearing a rich crop of roses.

Bishop McKim says, that every Japanese child over six years of age is required by law to attend school; that there are to-day more than 300 steamships owned by Japanese companies; that 3,000 miles of railway are rapidly girdoning the empire; cotton mills, machine shops, ship yards give employment to thousands in Japan; and that the telephone and electric light are found in all large cities of the empire. In fact the Bishop says, there is no invention or discovery of modern times that is not known and utilized by the Japanese.

BEE-CULTURE.

BY G. W. DEMAREE, OF KY.

An Address before the International Bee-
Keeper's Congress at Atlanta, Ga.,
Dec., 1895.

Published in the American Bee Journal.

I have been requested by a much-esteemed friend and prominent writer and bee-culturist of the State of Georgia, and of the South, to prepare an essay to be read on this occasion, and am granted the privilege to select my own theme. That theme is "BEE-CULTURE." I want to speak of several questions under this head.

We live in a *time* of a most dangerous state of "unrest" among the people, the foundation of which is undoubtedly a "falling away" from *self-reliance* and Christian honesty, and *this* has precipitated "the war between labor and capital." The cause is mistaken for the effect. Is there no remedy for this menacing state of things? Perhaps yes, and may be no, for the prophets tell us of a "day" (a time) that will admit of no remedy—no patching up—and that time is pointed out as the concluding years of this age or dispensation. Nevertheless, whatever may be the *time* now, written with invisible fingers on the chronological dial of the age, it is our duty to meet and deal with things "as they are," and as we find them in the world, and one of these conditions is, *increasing competition* that makes it harder for the laboring man or woman to live now than ever before. Hence if the coming together of this apicultural congress can help to introduce a new and fairly remunerative occupation among our rural people, they will have done a good and lasting work.

The South is the home of the honey-bee. The apiary can be operated in the

South with less labor and with more certainty in general results than anywhere else in North America. And yet our people are slow to reap these advantages. We have blindly "despised small things," though they may aggregate millions.

It is a fact that might be practically demonstrated, that millions worth of precious nectar—that costs nothing in human labor, and relieves Nature of her surplus without impoverishing—goes to waste every year, because there are so few bees, under the management of skilled apiarists, to gather and store it. Let the most observing among men walk in the fields in "blooming season," and notice the tiny flowers at his feet, and in the trees and shubbery about him, and if not an apiarist, he sees no wealth in them all only as his *sentiment* comes to his relief, and enables him to say, "It is a wealth of beauty!" But let a practical apiarist occupy these same fields with his bees, and he will see more than the other—he will see wealth in beauty, and wealth in realization.

I am not carried away by mere sentiment, when I say that no rural pursuit is more pleasing to the *senses*, more soothing to the natural fatigue of labor, and more profitable in proportion to the amount of capital employed, than is the usually called "little business" of honey-producing. I might illustrate this with practical facts: With 50 colonies of bees and two months' labor on my part—no inconsiderable part of which was light work—I have cleared as much as \$450. Of course, in bee-culture, this means a whole season's occupancy. Other season's I have cleared much less.

Bee-culture, as pertains to the production of honey, depends as much for suc-

cessful output upon *weather conditions*, and perhaps more, than other agricultural pursuits. This fact has done much to make bee-culture a drag. The beginner in bee-culture cannot endure bad seasons at the start. The fact is, no man or woman can succeed in the business of producing honey for the markets by the application of *mere drudgery and toil*. There is something else essentially necessary, and that is some sort of enthusiasm or fascination for the business of keeping bees. This may be a natural love for the study of entomology, or some sort of fascination for the peculiar manipulations that are necessary to the modern management of bees. This fact makes it improbable that the production of honey will ever be overdone. But there are no inconsiderable number of men and women who possess the necessary qualifications for apiary work (if the facts were discovered to them), and this should be one of the aims of associated efforts.

There is no other way to meet sharp "competition" for "bread" than by enlarged occupation—"verified labor." The apiary will help in this direction.

It has occurred to me that there is but the *one* product of the earth that is truly a warming, nourishing food for man, pre-eminently delicious to the palate; that springs into perfection, in its season, by the touch of an unseen hand, and disappears as quickly if not utilized by bees. The product is *honey*!—the synonym of all that is sweet and good in the earth.

May the same unseen hand touch our lives into sweetness down to the *end*, which shall be but the beginning—everlasting!

Southern Cultivator.

The time honored SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR AND DIXIE FARMER gets brighter and better as the years roll by. The January number, which begins the fifty-fourth year of its usefulness, is on our table, with its columns replete with instructive and entertaining matter. The table of contents contains an interesting variety that cannot fail to benefit its readers. The front cover page contains an illustration of a typical Southern scene, picking cotton in the field, a familiar one to Southern people. We are specially pleased with the number of the departments in THE CULTIVATOR, all filled with choice, practical suggestions. Send \$1 to THE CULTIVATOR PUBLISHING COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga., and get the paper.

T. W. Wood & Sons' Seed Catalogue.

The beautiful and finely illustrated 1896 seed catalogue of T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, Virginia, is one of the most desirable catalogues of the kind issued. It is very valuable and desirable to the farmer and gardener in many ways. Besides giving illustrations and descriptions of all the products of the farm and garden and the most desirable flowers and bulbs, with directions for their cultivation; it takes up the different months in the year, giving exactly the line of work the farmer and gardener should do in each month to enable him to reap the best results for his labor. For a work that will be of invaluable aid to the farmer and gardener, T. W. Wood & Sons' seed catalogue, for 1896, is unequalled. It will be mailed free on application to them at Richmond, Va., provided you mention the Maryland Farmer.

A gentleman saw an advertisement that a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending two postage stamps to the advertiser, and the answer was "Dig in your garden and let whiskey alone."

Eggs are useful for many purposes besides food and for hatching. If you get a fish bone in your throat, and sticking fast there, swallow an egg raw, and it will be almost sure to carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which will be well to remember when, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs will neutralize the poison and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Messrs. Strawbridge and Clothier, of Philadelphia. They are among the most enterprising merchants of that city, and while a letter will bring a variety of information as to their line of goods generally, they have adopted the popular plan of advertising specialties for the people. They are always reliable and money is never lost which is sent to them.

Baltimore Business Directory

Accountant. Expert Accountant.
Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, etc., Griffith & Lytle, 516 Enso Street.

Attorney at Law, Broker in Business Opportunities
G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law Bld'g

Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's, Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles

Baltimore Transfer Co., 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight

Business College School of Shorthand, Typewriting, C. E. Banett, 102 N. Charles

Barber's Supplies (Largest House South.)
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore

S. L. Lamberd Co., Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.,

Grain Drills. Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.

Grain Drills. Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.

Carriage Builders, Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Madison and Boundey Aves.

Chemicals & Fertilizers, R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs' Agent, 102 S. Charles St.

Mass. Benefit Ass'n, P. L. Perkins, General Agent, Fidelity Building.

Engineers & Machinists. C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street,

Funeral Directors Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street

Cole's Hotel, Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate
Stbles. N. W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts

Carrollton Hotel. Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 pe day.

Maltby House. American and European Plan.
Pratt Street, near Charles.

Hatter. James E. Connolly.
S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.

House and Sign Painters, Pole & Wilson,
Sharp and Barnett Sts.

House and Sign Painters Phillip Endlich,
201 E. Saratoga St.

Leather & Shoe Findings. J. A. McCambridge & Co.
118 S. Calvert St.

Lumber Dealers. Thos. Matthews & Son,
Canton Avenue & Albemarle St

Patent Fire Pots, Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.
The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.

Pattern & Model Makers, Leach & Orem,
210 N. Holliday St.

Plummer and Gas Fitter, J. M. Foster,
100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.

Printers Rollers & Roller Gum, J. E. Norman & Co.
421 Exchange Pl.

Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers. (Old canvas)
Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light

Sample Trunks & Cases. L. Gram, Manufacturer
& Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.

Veterinarian. Wm. Dougherty, D. V. S. Graduate of
Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

210 E. LEXINGTON ST.,

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

2nd Month. FEBRUARY. 29 Days

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.		D. H. M.	
Last Quar. 5 7 38.0 P.M.	First Quar. 21 4 14.6 P.M.		
New Moon 13 11 12.6 A.M.	Full Moon 28 2 51.3 P.M.		
Perigee 16 3 P.M.	Apogee 29 6 A.M.		

Fixed and Movable Festivals.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Feb. 2.
Quinquagesima Sunday,	Feb. 16.
Shrove Tuesday,	Feb. 18.
Ash Wednesday,	Feb. 19.
First Sunday in Lent,	Feb. 23.

HOLIDAYS:

Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22nd.

The Bear comes out on the 2nd of February, and if he sees his shadow he returns for six weeks.

MARYLAND.

We are receiving a number of inquiries in reference to Maryland, with a view of coming to the State and making a home here; and it is quite noticeable that none of the inquiries have any relation to political matters. The writers, in not a single case, ask whether the State is a gold or silver State, whether the exemptions of manufacturing plants, churches and educational institutions are large or small; whether personal property manages to escape taxation, or mortgages are left unrecognized in the tax basis. These are all considered of little moment in the eyes of those who think about settling in Maryland. These are questions we can settle to suit ourselves, and they will have but very lit-

tle influence to induce or retard those who wish a good and pleasant home in a good and pleasant country. If we could tell the farmers who are looking towards Maryland, that the strong sentiment of our people is to have as much money as the government can give us in gold, silver and greenbacks; and to have taxes on the basis of "no exemptions" for any cause or character, we believe it might be an additional inducement towards bringing them within our borders. The best we can tell them in these respects is that the tide is flowing in the right direction, and time will tell the story on these points to the satisfaction of the people.

The inquiries, however, come in a different form. They are as to the climate, the soil, the productions and the healthfulness of different localities—the character of the people and the accessibility of markets.

One wishes to know about grapes, and the adaptability of the country to them; another is anxious about peaches, and whether they "pay" here; still another wants a farm near the water and what crops are adapted to such a farm, and whether fish, oysters and game abound in the State.

We cannot attempt to reply in detail to the various questions by letter; but

we can speak editorially on the subject with the utmost freedom. Maryland has no rival to our knowledge in several important particulars: She has a climate that is beyond reproach, whether it be in the summer lands of the Eastern shore, and her Southern counties below Baltimore and Washington; or in her mountainous regions in the Western part of the State; or her fertile hills and valleys of the North. They are alike sheltered by the Alleghanies from blizzards and the cold blasts of the West, and those who winter here, coming from the West and New England, believe they are touching the borders of paradise, and never wish to experience another winter in their old homes.

Adding to this the fact of the State standing "way up" in the list, as to health and comfort, as to all social, educational and religious privileges, we may justly be ready to make her "number one" in these general matters which are involved in the questions we receive.

As to soil and crops, lands and waters markets and facilities of reaching them, a volume would hardly do full justice to Maryland in these particulars.

The soil is adapted to every crop of the temperate zone, and even the mountains and valleys of her western counties are now fast becoming the great supply of grapes and peaches for the markets of the country. Such delicious fruits can be found in no other State of our Union. It would be folly to comment on the garden lands of the Eastern Shore, known wherever the peach is marketed as its native home—known, too, for its noble men and women from the earliest days of our republic until now. While the steamers from Baltimore reach every

part of the summer lands of the Southern counties, railroads penetrate her hills and valleys on every side, and the whole world becomes the market of Maryland.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

In the present number we have an article from J. W. Kerr, of Denton, in which he gives considerable space to the discussion of the above pest. In a previous number, we called attention to it and warned farmers generally about the danger of introducing it into this section. We hope prompt action will be taken to thoroughly examine all parts of Maryland, and wherever found the most radical means be used to destroy it. This is a matter, which, it seems to us, can be undertaken by the Maryland Experiment Station, and some skilled member should be deputised by this body to look after this work. We should be pleased to hear from Director Miller, as to whether the Ex. Stn. has scope enough to examine localities and give the remedy to be used. If not, the legislature should be memorialized at once and a competent person be appointed by the Governor. The San Jose Scale has already effected a lodgment within our borders; but it should be taken at once in hand, and its destruction assured. It would not be too severe a law, to have all nursery stock from affected districts thoroughly inspected before allowing it to be planted in our State.

Land around and near Smithsburg, Washington Co., and along the mountain above that town, has increased much in value lately, owing to its special adaptability for fruit raising and grape growing.

Large vineyards are being set out and the mountain sides are bristling with young peach trees.

The Corn Crop of 1895 was the largest on record. The yield per acre averaged unusually large. Vermont leads with the largest average, over 45 bus. per acre, while in Maryland it was about 27 bus. to the acre; but the long drought in the State cut down the average greatly. We know of one farmer in Washington County, near Hagerstown, where yield on 40 acres was over 2,000 bus. being an average of a little over 50 bus. to the acre. The total corn pack of the country for 1895 was 3,121,13 cases of 2 dozen cans each, against 3,414,808 cases in 1894. Maryland and Virginia packed 281,475 cases against 450,315 cases in 1894.

The French Coach Horse Company, of Harford county, is becoming a very important enterprise, and it would be well for farmers in other counties of the State to look into the matter of breeding the "French Coach" or other breeds suitable for substantial all round work on the farm, or for a general utility horse. The Harford County Co. composed of prominent citizens of the Co. purchased last year for \$3,000 a French Coach Stallion for the improvement of the stock of the Company, and the colts so far are said to be fine and promising. Mr. S. Martin Bayless, is President, and Mr. Lawrence McCormick, Sec. and Treas. of the Company.

Tribune Almanac, 1896.

The Tribune Almanac for 1896 may now be had for 25 cents a copy. Whatever may be thought of *The Tribune* it-

self as the aggressive advocate of a special view of all matters, political and partisan it may be frankly conceded that there is no partisanship in the Almanac. It is as honest as the day and gives the exact facts and figures on all questions fearlessly and fairly.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A special meeting of the Trustees of the Ag'l College was held at Annapolis. Gov. Lowndes attended for the first time. President Silvester's report was read showing the college to be in a flourishing condition. Director Robert H. Miller also presented a report of the work of the Experiment Station. The Trustees recommended the erection of a new barn on the college ground, and increased facilities for chemical experiments. Pres't Silvester was authorized to secure proper sewerage to the college park, the present sanitary conditions not being satisfactory, owing to defective drainage. Among those present were: Atty. Gen'l Clabaugh, J.P. Silver, Chas. H. Stanley, David Siebert and Levin Lake. Gov. Lowndes presided at the meeting; on the motion of Mr. Wilmot Johnson, Dr. Joseph Owens acted as secretary.

An Old Remedy for the Ague.

Recommended and used by Mr. John Evelyn in England for seven years prior to 1689, and in vogue by the early Presbyterian colonists along the rivers and swamps on the Atlantic coast side of Maryland. "Bathing the legs to the knees in milk made as hot as can be borne; sitting also in a deep vessel full of hot milk, covered with blankets, and drinking Carduns posset, then going to bed and sweating."—*Evelyn's Diary*.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Belair will have a large creamery.

A Board of Trade is talked of for Delta, Harford Co.

Women want to be appointed on the school board of the public schools.

Col. J. Wilcox Brown has been re-elected pres't of the Maryland Trust Co.

Mr. W. H. Bosley will be the treasurer of the Balto. county Agricultural Society.

Col. W. S. Powell, of Annapolis junction has a scheme to supply Hyattsville with water.

More weddings have taken place in Talbot Co. this season than in any previous season for many years.

It is stated that fully one half of the Republicans of the Legislature of Md. are applicants for office.

Mr. Lee Yat, a Chinaman, will become a farmer, and has leased for 10 years 15 acres of land in Anne Arundel Co.

Comptroller Robert P. Graham filed his bond and took the oath of office Jan. 21, succeeding Marion De K. Smith.

It is expected that the Government will expend many millions of dollars in the improvement of the navy yard at Annapolis.

Dr. Norman B. Scott, and wife, of Hagerstown, celebrated their golden wedding on Jan. 27. A family gathering was held.

Mr. Wayne Reynolds, a farmer living in Cecil Co., received the first prizes at the Atlanta Exposition for the best corn raised in Maryland.

Walter B. Brooks, president of the Canton company, died suddenly at his home near Druid Hill Park Jan. 17, in the 73rd year of his age.

The Harford County Agricultural Society, recently elected J. R. Stifler, pres't; W. McNabb, sec'y and treas., and W. G. Rouse, corres, sec'y.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Oldtown will hold their annual banquet Feb. 18th. Mr. Theo. J. Wilcox was re-elected pres't.

The final dance of a series of the Centreville Cotillion club took place at the town hall on the evening of Jan. 23. All the dances have been well attended.

Judge Geo. M. Russum, recently appointed chief judge of the second judicial circuit by Gov. Lowndes, took his seat on the bench Monday, Jan. 27.

Hon. Hy. G. Davis, Pres't. W. Va. Central R. R. Co. and U. S. Senator Stephen B. Elkins, have offered to give \$30,000 for a college at Elkins, W. Va.

A camp of gypies are located in Latchums woods, near St. Martin's, Worcester Co., and the lassies and laddies around there are spending their dimes on their fortunes.

The Farmers' Market Company will be incorporated soon. Capital stock \$150,000. Farmers propose to build in Baltimore a market house of their own and operate it themselves.

Miss Florence MacKubin entertained the Colonial Dames on Jan. 27. She talked to them about colonial art and artists. Afterwards a tea was served at the club house, 407 N. Charles St.

The pine tree section of Talbot Co. is alive with axemen, cutting pine poles for piles. The demand from northern cities for piles used in the construction of wharves, &c., is very large,

The farmers engaged in tomato growing for canneries near Greensboro, Caroline Co., have agreed that they will not grow tomatoes this year for less than \$6.00 per ton. Last year the price was \$5.00 per ton.

Over 3,000 free patients were treated last year in the different departments of Baltimore eye, ear and throat charity hospital, at the hospital 625 W. Franklin St. C. Morton Stewart is president of the institution.

Mrs. Alan P. Smith, Sr., explained at a meeting of the Women's Literary Club her chart devised and arranged for bible study. Mrs. Smith has been a close student of the bible and gave an account of some of her researches.

Maryland claims the oldest living man in the world to-day. Near Mt. Savage station about four miles from Frostburg, lives James Welsh, who was born in West Meath in 1788. He landed in Balto. in 1824 and has been living in western Md. ever since.

The Walters art galleries were opened to the public on Wednesday, Feb. 5. They will be open on all Wednesdays in Feb., March and April, also on Washington's birthday and Easter Monday. Admission 50c. The proceeds go to the poor association of Balto.

A brilliant musicale was given by Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Shearer, their daughter and son, at their home No. 905 N. Charles St., on the evening of Jan. 21. Over two hundred guests enjoyed the beautiful music and partook of the hospitalities of Dr. and Mrs. Shearer.

The new steamer being built by Messrs. Chas. Reeder & Sons, for the Wheeler Transportation Co. will be named The Easton. It will cost \$60,000, and will be finished about June 1st. This splendid steamer will run between Balto. and Choptank river wharves.

Gov. Lowndes designated Judge James McSherry of Frederick, as chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, succeeding the late Chief Judge Robinson, deceased. Judge McSherry is 52 years of age and a jurist of great strength and ability.

The Pocomoke Transportation Co., recently incorporated, will start the steamer Bertie E. Tull on regular trips for the carrying of freight and passengers between Snowhill and Baltimore, stopping

at Onancock, Va. Landings will be constructed along the river route.

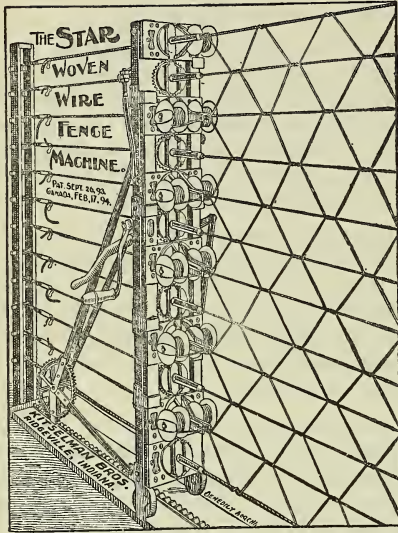
The Hon. Geo L. Wellington, Republican, was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Md. on Jan. 21, succeeding Hon. Chas. H. Gibson from the Eastern Shore. The Eastern Shore law was ignored. Hon. John Walter Smith, of Worcester Co. was the Democratic candidate.

The Cecil farmers' club met at the residence of Jas. H. Maxwell, near Farmington, Jan. 16, and elected the following officers:—Pres't, Jno. P. Wilson; vice-pres't, P. Alfred Kirk; secretary, H. R. Torbet; cor. sec., E. L. Duycknick; treas. A. J. Micherer.

The annual hunt ball was given on the evening of Feb. 5, at Lehman's hall by the Elk Ridge fox hunters club. It was a brilliant affair. The hunt lancers were danced at midnight. The gentlemen wore pink coats and the ladies white gowns decorated with red ribbons and clusters of red flowers.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Prince George's County Agricultural Fair Association was held Jan. 17, at Upper Marlboro. The following directors were elected:—Dr. R. S. Hill, James T. Perkins, Frank W. Hill, John T. Ballinger, E. E. Berry, Phil. W. Chew, Dr. L. A. Griffith, James P. Ryan, A. T. Brooke, H. M. Murray, George P. Zuerst and William G. Brooke.

The Peninsula Horticultural Society held its 3 days' meeting in Denton, Caroline Co. Jan. 14, 15 and 16. It was one of the most successful meetings ever held and much credit is due Mr. J. W. Kerr for his indefatigable work in promoting this success. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres't, Hon. H. E. Van Deman, of Accomac Co., Va.; first V. P. John J. Rosa, of Delaware; sec'y, Wesley Webb, of Dover, Del. The next meeting will be held at Milford, Del.



We consider the Star Woven Wire Fence Machine as shown above, deserving of special mention and for the reason that the sale of it pushed as it has been by the manufacturers, Messrs. Kitselman Bros., Ridgeville, Indiana, has done much in recent years to enable the farmers of this country to get their fencing at the actual cost of the wire. The manufacturers claim to be able to sell a machine and enough wire to make 100 rods of the best Woven Wire Fence on earth, Horse High, Bull Strong and Pig Tight, for the same money that will buy 100 rods of any good woven wire fence on the market. In the one case you have the fence alone. In the other you have not only the fence but a machine which enables you to be your own fence manufacturer and with which you can make over 50 different styles including several styles of ornamental yard or lawn fences. Send for their large Illustrated Catalogue, giving full information, which they send free.

A Matter of Opinion.

A gentleman was greatly surprised and pleased the other day at the reply a lady gave to the question: "Do you plant Vick's Seeds?" Her answer was: "I always plant Vick's seeds in the front yard, but we get cheap seeds in the back yard, which I know is a mistake."

It pays to plant good seeds, and we advise our friends who are thinking of doing anything in this line to send 10 cents for VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE for 1896. This amount may be deducted from the first order. James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are the pioneers in this line.

JONAH'S GOURD GREW FAST.

In one night twenty feet long! That was a miracle! But Salzer's Sand Vetch, the coming hay plant, grew 10 inches in seven days on fine, dry soil, without a drop of moisture. That's something for drouth tried soil; so is Giant Spurry, Teosinte and lots of things you'll find in our catalogue.

It you will cut this out and send it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Cross, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grasses and grains, including Sand Vetch, free.

CHESTNUTS.

How to make the farm profitable and how to keep the Boys on the farm, send for Illustrated Circular on Improved Chestnut Culture, Free.

J. L. LOVETT,

Emilie, Pa

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nursery men, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed. M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mgr.,
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros., Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Reasoner Bros.,
Oneco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J.G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co., Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Catlg.
Bridgeton, N. J.

E.B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,
Catlg free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

Now is a good time to plant trees if the ground be not frozen.

The whole garden, if the weather permits, should be heavily manured and spaded deep this month.

Grape vines should be carefully pruned this month, and do not be afraid of cutting off too much wood. Dig around the roots and treat them to a dressing of a mixture of lime, bone dust and ashes.

Loosen the earth about the roots of trees; dig in around each tree one peck of lime and ashes mixed together, and if the soil is exhausted top dress it with manure, working it well into the ground.

Plow all stiff places in the fields this month intended for culture the coming season. Plow deep, and if the land is disposed to retain water near the surface subsoil if you cannot afford to under drain.

The oat crop should be sown at the earliest moment the ground is in a proper state to be plowed. Manure will sow to the depth of three inches. Sow clover seed—harrow it in well. No crop requires early seeding more than the oat.

It is often that a good season for stripping tobacco comes in February, and if it does the opportunity should not be lost. This is a good month to sow tobacco seed, which should be done as soon as the ground gets in fine working order, and not until it is

For the Maryland Farmer.

ARTICHOKES.

BY ELI HEATON.

The cultivation of artichokes is a new industry to many parts of the country and while they fill the place of all other root crops, they are easily grown, and freezing in the ground does not injure them. Thus a great amount of labor may be saved as they need not be stored away as other root crops. I have tried several varieties and I find the white Jerusalem grow the largest and best tubers. They do not produce seeds but are grown from the tubers which are cut and planted like Irish potatoes. They

are adapted to any soil where corn or potatoes can be grown. Their yield is almost incredible, from six hundred to a thousand bushels per acre. One acre will keep from twenty to thirty head of hogs from October to April, with very little corn, except when the ground is hard frozen. The way we feed them to hogs is to turn them in and let them root them up, and then there will be tubers enough left in the ground to produce the next crop. I fence off a part for spring use and here I turn my hogs about the first of April to feed for spring market. For other stock I plow out and pit a quantity for the winter and spring. All stock do well on them in connection with other food, as they supply the elements of green food. An experiment station made an analysis of them, and found them very rich in protein, the element in food required for the growth and development of young animals.

Russiaville, Ind.

Cranberries in Cholera.

Dr. Goriensky declares that the use of the pure and fresh juice of raw cranberries, given freely, either undiluted or with an equal part of water, is an excellent means of relieving the thirst and vomiting peculiar to cholera. In fifty cases, in which ice and narcotics failed to make the slightest impression, the cranberry juice in small but repeated doses rapidly checked both vomiting and nausea.

A Quaker's Compliment.

I wish thee and thy folks loved me and my folks
As much as me and my folks love thee and thy folks
For sure there never was folk since folks was folks
Loved folks half so well as me and my folks
Love thee and thy folks.

Origin of the Ben Davis.

The Ben Davis apple was brought originally from North Carolina along with a lot of other seedling apples. The Davis family moved to Kentucky and set the original Davis orchard in Butler county. The Hill family moved to Illinois and took along some grafts from the Kentucky orchard. The apple proving valuable, the question naturally came up as to what the apple should be named, and the answer came, "Ben Davis," for it was Ben Davis who brought the seedling sprout from North Carolina.

The apple is no doubt planted over a wider section of the country than is any other variety. A part of the original orchard is still in bearing condition.—*Free Press, Farm and Garden.*

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hill's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Shoe- and

harness-leather wear long, do not crack, with Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Useful Girl.

Sleeves to the dimpled elbow,
 Fun in the sweet blue eyes,
 To and fro upon errands
 The little maiden hies,
 Now she is washing the dishes,
 Now she is feeding the chicks,
 Now she is playing with pussy
 Or teaching Rover tricks.

Wrapped in a big white apron,
 Pinned in a checkered shawl,
 Hanging clothes in the garden,
 Oh, were she only tall!
 Hushing the fretful baby,
 Coaxing his hair to curl,
 Stepping around so briskly,
 Because she is mother's girl.
 Hunting for eggs in the haymow,
 Petting old Brindle's calf,
 Riding Don to the pasture
 With many a ringing laugh,
 Coming where'er you call her,
 Running wherever sent,
 Mother's girl is a blessing,
 And mother is well content.

The small waist is a deformity rarely seen now.

A "cake sale" was a fashionable novelty in a Fifth avenue house last week.

Unmarried women must never think of going alone into the streets of any Italian city.

The fumes of turpentine are said to relieve the worst paroxysms of whooping cough.

There is a decided revival of brown, and some of its shades for this season are quite lovely.

"I chose my wife, as she did her wedding gown, for qualities that would wear well."—Goldsmith.

Veils with narrow borders of cream or black Valenciennes lace are extremely popular just at present.

For inexpensive evening frocks for young girls, nothing is prettier than light nun's veiling or crepon.

The girl of the period holds her head very high these days, not because she is proud but because of the stock collar.

The finest French organdies are as thin as chiffon, and are much sold for evening wear, being made up with fancy silk linings.

The number of fashionable women who make their own bonnets now-a-days is what gives so many milliners dyspepsia.

Will the bustle be worn again is the question that is agitating the dressmakers and their fair clients at the present moment.

The best skater among all the society women is Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Her love for out door sports and her expertness in most of them is well known. She is enthusiastic over skating.

Philadelphia appears to be genuinely Southern in character when you meet a black "mammy," bandana and all, out with her little white charges.

The real linens are shown with plain and fancy s ribes and woven polka dots, and in checks and plaid, but nothing is prettier than the plain and unadorned fabric.

The woman with a handsome throat will do well to adopt the fashion of having the top of her gown finished, not with a high collar, but with a scrolled design of gold or jet.

For Spring wear linens will be called for more than anything else, and if a woman can't afford an all linen gown, she must have at least a linen stripe, or lawn in a linen color.

Linings of brightly colored sateen or silk are almost always sold with a linen gown, and make a great difference in the effect. They may either match the design or contrast with it.

Next in importance to the linens are the organdies, of which there are various lines, such as organdy suisse, corded organdies, and tissue de luxe, which is a little heavier than the other varieties.

It is said that the latest addition to the list of women's most exclusive organizations is the recently incorporated society of the Daughters of Holland Dames, descendants of the ancient and honorable families of New York.

Best & Co. are making an attractive display of gingham dresses for children between the ages of 1 and 3 years. These frocks are made in the latest children's styles, with lace and embroidery trimmings and of the very finest materials. They range in price from 50 cents to \$4.25. Shirt waists in all the misses sizes, is another item that must be mentioned, for they cannot be obtained anywhere else.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Spring Materials; Black Skirts; Cotton Fabrics; Mohairs and Alpacas; Styles in Making; Silks.

Spring wools are characterized by rough surfaces and irregular mixture of color that resemble those of the Winter. Silk and wool materials are favorite exponents of crepon effects or are woven wholly in crepons that in these and superior combinations as well, have taken a new and if possible, a greater lease of life. Delightful fabrics on a smooth wool surface, display crinkled patterns in silk that rise in a crepon like manner and throughout the range of dress goods, genuine crepon weaves or those showing imitations more or less marked, are everywhere apparent.

Black Crepon Skirts

with fancy silk waists, are eminently in order. Better adapted to general wear than those of satin, they occupy a unique and wholly satisfying position, yet as a change is always demanded, variety in this line is given by skirts of black figured silk that are better liked for day wear. Satin is of course a chosen fabric for evening and some of the handsomest ball and opera costumes are of black satin lightened by white lace or one can observe black satin skirts as an offset to elegant evening corsages. Black serge skirts for the street are of course a judicious selec-

tion and are characterized by that absence of showiness that is always desirable when a woman appears on public pavements.

Cotton Materials

are no exceptions to the general demand for woven surfaces and style attaches to those showing coarse threads woven on delicate groundworks. Narrow stripes with or without alternating ones in floral patterns, are chiefly noticeable and the coarse threads woven in zig-zag on the plain stripe, are a favorite idea. While, however, uneven surfaces in cotton goods are very fashionable, yet stylish zephyrs display smooth narrow stripes and organdies are attractive in hand, some floral designs.

Mohairs and Alpacas

are to be extremely fashionable, because their stiffness is precisely in keeping with the fall in skirts that will continue plain and with a flare at the foot. The materials just mentioned, come in black and grave shades suitable for traveling and general wear, but in light colors, they will form some of the most popular skirts to be worn with fancy corsages. The day of fancy corsages is indeed yet at its zenith: there is no apparent sign of disuse or the contempt occasioned by familiarity and certain fabrics are brought out with a special view to their production. Gay plaids are not the least of these and one may readily fancy the pictorial effect of a slender girl wearing a bright plaided corsage with skirt of plain black adapted to show it off.

New Designs

for spring dressmaking, can scarce be called new, since they retain all the salient points that have been in favor. Large sleeves, plain skirts, round waists, stock collars and plentifully adorned corsages are the rule and while sharp Marie Antoinette points back and front, with skirts full all around, have been worn during the Winter, they evidently will not for a time yet to come, supersede opposing outlines that have been popular for a longer period. Workrooms are filled with spring fabrics and it can be noted that the best modistes preferably use Clark's Mile-End cotton, because good sewing requires good thread. It always comes on black

spools and for the benefit of ladies interested in crochet work, a word can be added in commendation of the Mile-End crochet cotton. The Clark Mile-End Company, 442 Broadway, New York, are advertising a book giving very beautiful colored patterns and directions which can be obtained by sending them 10 cts.: the fireside will thus be made cheerful at present by pretty handiwork and time will be afforded for a selection of designs suitable for piazza industry.

Taffeta Silks

displaying narrow stripes or floral patterns set in similar manner, are very fashionable, their only rival being chene flowered silks. Both, however, are alike in texture, and the favorite selections at present, because readily made up in the stiff lines popular for skirts or the inflated contour of many sleeves. Delightful costumes made entirely of these light silks, will be seen this summer, but equally pretty and doubtless more economical ones, will consist of taffeta silk waist with a skirt of black crepon, satin, figured silk or serge. Light quality, yet roughly woven wools are being made into tailor suits for slender women and stout ones select or should select some smooth weave in brownish mixtures, of which there are stylish varieties.

ROSALIND MAY.

Qualifications of a Nurse.

A physician, in speaking of the qualifications of a nurse, to a Pittsburg Despatch reporter, said, among other things, that she ought to have her five senses, sight, hearing, feeling, smell, taste, in a healthy, active condition. Sight, that she may be able to read directions or read aloud to the patient, and watch the change of countenance. A quick sighted nurse will not need to wait until the sufferer has asked for anything in words. She will, from the motion of an eye, or the lips, or a finger, all in a

moment know what is wanted. Hearing that she may catch the faintest whisper, and not oblige the weak patient to exert the voice, and to repeat every request. Feeling, that she may detect any change in the heat or dryness of the skin of the patient, and not use any application which will either scald or heat or cause a chill with cold. Smell, that she may detect the least impurity in the atmosphere of the room or in giving medicine, notice if there be any mistake. Taste, that she may not offer food unfit to be used, or good in itself, but cooked in such a way as to be disgusting to the patient. She should be an experienced cook, so as to prepare such food as the patient requires.

Money in Fruit growing at Tryon. N. Car. Healthiest climate on earth Bronchitis and Consumption cured Lands cheap. Circulars of J. W. Whitney.

L. R. SCHNEBLY,

Fairview, Washington Co. Md.,

Breeds for Sale Thoroughbred Short Horns, Oxford Down Sheep and Poland China Hogs. A few good Short Horn Heifers ready for shipment. Some choice Bull Calves old enough to ship in a short time, all the get of 16th Airdrie of Forest 110776 Grove. Sire and dams prize winners. Write or come and see them.

DO YOU KEEP SHEEP ?



Read the **AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**. Established 14 years. Thirty-six Pages devoted to Sheep, Mutton and Wool. Edited by highest authorities. Elegantly illustrated. Veterinary Dep't worth ten times subscription price. Send stamp for sample copy and terms to new subscribers.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER,

(W. W. BURCH, Mgr.)

Chicago, Ill.

Mention this paper.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry. All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Kilbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs $\frac{1}{2}$ Price. 13—\$1.39—\$2.10 Vars E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56, Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas, P. Rocks Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

Hammonon. (N. J.) Incubator Co, Incubators and Brooders

John W. Silcott, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15

Geo. A. Friedrichs Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agt H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. P

J. D. Engel, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H. Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J. Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans. Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

R. S. Cole, Harmans, Md. Single C. Brown Leghorn fowls and eggs from premium stock.

Origin of the Plymouth Rocks.

A woman in Texas writes as follows
"Will you please inform me of the origin of the Barred and White Plymouth Rocks? I have bred both for some time, but have never found out their origin. I have kept other kinds of fowls, but with the exception of the Langshan, the Plymouth Rocks are the best layers I ever had."

The origin of all breeds, except perhaps, the Golden Wyandotte, is clouded in mystery. The originator of this variety tells us how he made them. And as he lives now, and we have his word for it, we are certain that we have authentic and positive information as to the origin of this one breed. But who originated the grand Barred Plymouth Rock?

Here is a fowl originated in the lifetime of many people living to-day, and yet the oldest breeders right in the section where the Plymouth Rock is supposed to have originated, are totally unable to tell of its origin, or who really perfected it. Even so old and distinguished a breeder as I. K. Felch can not tell. And Wallace, in his book on Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, is unable to tell

what our correspondent asks. We quote from Wallace as follows.

"The Plymouth Rock is said to have originated from a cross between a Dominique cock and a black Java hen." The present Plymouth Rock is in no wise connected only in name, to the fowl produced by Dr. Bennett. Who originated the modern Plymouth Rock is a matter of dispute. Giles, Drake, Ramsdell and Upham are mentioned, but to whom the honor is due will perhaps forever remain unknown. Such a state of affairs should not exist. To say that the origin of a fowl made right in our midst, and but recently, can not be told, is amazing. But, when it comes to the White Plymouth Rock, we have something more authentic. Mr. Wallace says this variety originated with Mr. O. F. Frost of Maine, about sixteen years ago, dating from 1888, when his book was written, and that it is an offshoot of the Barred Rock. He claims it to be a sport—a sport from the Barred variety. And that is all we know of the origin of the White Plymouth Rock. The origin of the Java is unknown. We know nothing of the origin of the modern American Dominique, or the Silver Wyandottes. One thing is pretty sure, the Barred Plymouth Rocks owes its origin to the old Dominiques and Black Javas. But the originator of this great fowl will never have his name handed down to fame and posterity.—*The Fanciers' Review*.

Killing Chickens.

A novel method of killing chickens is being introduced abroad, says the New York World. Instead of sticking, bleeding, cutting the head off, etc., one takes the fowl in the left hand by the legs, catching the points of the wings to pre-

vent the fowl from flapping. He lifts the fowl up, the head hanging downward. With the right hand he takes the head, catching the neck between the first and third fingers, the thumb being on the face. The fingers must not crush the head, but must feel the bone at the back of the head firmly. Death is caused by lifting the left hand and pulling down the right with a quick jerk, thereby dislocating the neck at the very point where it joins the head.

Death is instantaneous if done properly, which can be told by feeling the neck, which ought to be quite soft and entirely detached from the head, so that there is nothing but flesh and skin between the thumb and finger. By this method there is no flow of blood, but the blood is allowed to run into the head, which is carefully kept hanging down until after the bird is plucked.

Something to Remember

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, toothache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp, colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ROYAL DRUG COMPANY,
2031 St. Paul Str., and 101 E. 21st str.,
Baltimore, Md.

MAKE MONEY

Large and profitable crops can be grown by fertilizing with

NITRATE OF SODA

Nearly all fertilizers are ineffective because they contain too little nitrogen. Add a little NITRATE OF SODA to these and the result will be astonishing.

A Valuable Pamphlet telling how to save \$10 to \$15 per ton on fertilizers, and how to fertilize most economically and effectively, sent FREE. Address

S. M. Harris, Moreton Farm (P. O.), New York.

Catalogues.

We would call especial attention to the following catalogues pertaining to spring work, seeds, nursery stock, etc. Many of them are beautiful specimens of the printer's art and worthy a place on the parlor table. They are a source of entertainment to the family and always interesting to visiting friends. By mentioning the Maryland Farmer when requesting a copy, they will be sent free.

Franklin, Davis & Co., Baltimore, Md. This house is so well known to our readers and their nurseries are so very extensive, that we merely mention them to acknowledge their catalogue.

Wm. Corse & Sons, Baltimore. Send for their catalogue promptly if you would be served by this popular firm.

Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, Pa., sends out this year one of those beautiful catalogues for which this house is noted. It is a work of art, and covers the whole ground of vegetables and flowers.

John Bolgiano & Son, Baltimore, Md. The handsomest catalogue ever gotten out by this old and reliable firm, devoted mostly to vegetables, but with a fine assortment of flower seeds also.

James J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass. A catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds. It will show that this firm will supply all garden seeds and plants with great diligence and care.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va. High grade, prize medal seeds for the farm and garden. A compact catalogue with fine cultural directions.

Jas. Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., stands among the most beautiful catalogue issues of the country. It should be in every farmer's house.

W. W. Rawson & Co., Boston, Mass.

An illustrated catalogue of seeds, plants and bulbs, with fine photographic views of growing vegetables.

Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa. The cover of this catalogue is unique with Cupid and a sweet pea. The illustrations of Iowa gold mine and silver mine seed corn are very fine, and is rich with vegetables and flowers.

Alfred F. Conrad, West Grove, Pa. Synonymous with roses. A fine catalogue of flowers and vegetable seeds.

The National Plant Co., Dayton, Ohio. The highly colored American beauty rose which adorns the front cover is superb. The catalogue mostly deals with flower seeds, but has a condensed list of vegetable seeds.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., makes a specialty of peach trees, strawberry plants and asparagus roots, also has a fine collection of other fruits. Send for this catalogue and see what they are offering.

Alliance Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. A great variety of nursery stock of the choicest kinds.

L. L. Olds, Clinton, Wis., sends a catalogue making a specialty of potatoes but including field and garden seeds.

A. J. Collins, Moorestown, N. J., a catalogue of all the new and standard fruits. Fruit farms are becoming more numerous now throughout the country.

A. Blanc, Philadelphia, Pa, a catalogue of fine illustrations of plants, bulbs and nuts.

Griffith, Turner & Co., Paca St., and Light St. Baltimore, a catalogue of seeds, implements and fertilizers; one of the most complete catalogues to be found. The cover is one of artistic beauty.

Women's Shirt Waists



—of good quality
Percale, laundered
collar and
cuffs, reinforced
back, double
pointed yoke,
extra full sleeves,
gathered at cuffs,
new shape collar.
Over 100 distinct
styles and
colorings with

black, blue, lavender, pink, red, green, tan
and steel stripes and figures. Actual value,
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We pay postage. Money promptly re-
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FARMERS. HORSEMEN.

The **STANDARD FEED BOX**,
Guaranteed to save from 10 to 40 per cent.
of grain. Promotes digestion and prevents
colic, founder and cribbing. Hundreds in
use in Baltimore giving perfect satisfaction.
Our new **COMBINED AUTOMATIC
FEEDER** and Standard Box feeds your
horses while you sleep. Our Improved Hay
Rack, in combination with box Automatic
Feeder, salt pot and water bowl is the grand-
est piece of stable furniture on the market.

Come and see us or send for circulars.

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Mention this Magazine.

Experience

has proven conclusively that
better **grapes** and **peaches**,
and more of them, are produced
when Potash is liberally ap-
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Orchards and vineyards treat-
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are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for
the asking.

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Artichokes

\$1 per bu. 800 bu. pr
acre, even in dry
seasons. Before you
buy send for free es-
say on them and learn all about chufas, to
J. P. WESSLING, Melville, Madison Co. Ill.

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freight, bu. \$3.00, 2 bu. \$5.00.

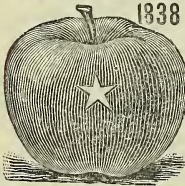
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MORE PROFITABLE than WHEAT or COTTON, with less LABOR and RISK. Send for catalogue illustrating and describing best varieties. ALPHA, the earliest Chestnut, opens Sept. 5th to 10th without frost; RELIANCE, the most productive; PARRYS' GIANT, the largest, six inches around; PARAGON, RIDGELEY and others.

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The planter's success depends most upon good seed. The greatest measure of success comes from planting *Gregory's Seeds*. Better than others because Home grown and selected with greater care, from superior stock. All the newer varieties worth growing, all the old sorts that have proven best—vegetable and flower.

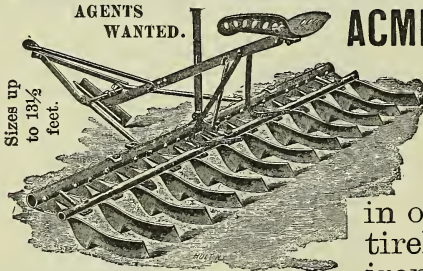
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Sizes up
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 if a Page agent claims our wire is 50 to 100 per cent better than used in any other fence. **Make him prove it.** He can do it or we will disown him.
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WOVEN WIRE FENCE
 Over 50 Styles The best on Earth. Horse high, Bull strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 rods per day for from **14 to 22c. a Rod.**
 Illustrated Catalogue Free.
KITSELMAN BROS., Ridgeville, - Indiana.

Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co.

We have received from Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris, France, their handsome catalogue of seeds, plants and bulbs for 1896. The covers are artistic in design, while the richly colored flowers, the Begonia, Cyclamen, &c., are beautiful to look upon. Everything for the garden and farm suitable to American as well as French tastes are to be found in this interesting Catalogue.

KITSELMAN BROS.

The Star Woven Wire Fence catalogue of Messrs. Kitzelman Bros. is before us. It is full of interesting information about wire fences, with numerous designs and illustrations of the many ways in which the Kitzelman woven wire can be made into fences, flower guards, &c., &c. It

also illustrates the machine which makes all the fences—it is claimed that it is way ahead of anything on the market. It will repay any one to send for this catalogue. Address Kitzelm Bros. Ridgeville, Indiana.

Mr. Wm. C. Whitney, of New York Ex-sec'y of the Navy, has bought an immense tract of land on the Wheatty Hills on Long Island. The whole tract contains 10,000 acres. It is the purpose of Mr. Whitney to erect a handsome summer home on Long Island, and the remainder he will set aside as a game preserve.

Maryland Agricultural Company, 32 West Pratt St., Baltimore. Md., sends out one of the neatest catalogues that has reached our Office. In size small enough to be carried conveniently in the breast pocket; but comprising 130 pages, finely printed and profusely illustrated. Implements, vehicles, seeds of every description, and fertilizers of approved qualities.

No farmer, north or south, can fail to derive profit from the perusal of an essay on artichokes, written by J. F. Vissering, Melville, Ills. It is a compilation of experiences of our best farmers. It treats of the kinds, cultivation, use and their sure and enormous yield, often 800 bushels per acre on poor soils and in dry seasons. It may be had for the asking. It will also tell you about chufas. See his advertisement elsewhere.

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a Bbl.

Largest growers of POTATOES for Seed in America. The "Rural New Yorker" gives Salzer's Early Wisconsin a yield of 736 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our great Seed Book, 148 pages and sample 14-Day Radish for 6c. postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., Latrosse, Wis.

**FOR SALE,
500 Bushels Orchard Grass
Seeds,**

At \$1.00 per bushel of 14 lbs., delivered on boat or car in lots of not less than 12 bushels. Sample sent by mail upon application,
JNO. W. COREY.

Melitota, Md.

POTATO Growers. Plant Hall's Pedigree Second Crop Seed Potatoes. It is only necessary for potato growers North, East and West, to try them. They make earlier, larger, and more profitable potatoes than one crop, of Matured Seeds. Catalogues sent free.
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FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE FARM of 287 acres, 125 acres cleared; fine truck land, 2½ miles from Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., 1 mile from railroad. Beautiful location; steamboat twice a week to Baltimore. Adjoins the land of the late United States Senator Wilson. Terms easy.

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PLANTS.**

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Maryland farms for sale. Send for free catalogue.

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He must have it handy. For the same reason the coil of the serpent is not stowed away in the end of its tail. Like-wisely the Page Fence is coiled its whole length, and is always ready for business.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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WINDOW DECORATION

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Substitute for Stained Glass

For Churches, Offices and Private Dwellings.

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We recommend "HIGH GRADE" and "BOS" for poor lands, and for stubble or where there is a good sod

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For those who wish to mix their own formulas or use plain Acid Phosphate we have

**KAINIT NITRATE SODA GROUND FISH TANKAGE
SULPHATE MAGNESIA SULPHATE SODA
NITRE WASTE and GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER.**

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OFFICE: Room 18, Firemen's Insurance Co. Building.

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JOHN SAUL'S WASHINGTON NURSERIES.



The stock of Fruit Trees which we offer is very large and of extra fine quality, viz: Peach, Apple, Pear,—Standard and Dwarf. Cherri Apricots, Grapes, Strawberries, etc., suitable to the South

Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs &c., of all Sizes.

A Large Collection of Hot-House and Greenhouse Plants, Orchids' Hardy Perennials, Roses, Clematis, &c.

Everything at Lowest Rates. Catalogues mailed to applicants.

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SHEEP SHEARS FREE.

Do you want a pair of Imported Sheep Shears free? If so, we will send the American Sheep Breeder and Maryland Farmer one year, and one pair of 5½ inch sheep shears for \$1.81 or a pair of 6 inch shears for \$1.83 mailed postpaid to your address. The American Sheep Breeder is devoted exclusively to sheep breeding and wool growing. Edited by the highest authorities on sheep and wool. The veterinary department is worth ten times the subscription price. Will keep you posted on wool growing in all parts of the world. If you keep ten sheep, you cannot afford to miss this offer.

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400 Acres in Nursery Stock.

100 Acres in Orchards.

100 Acres in Small Fruits.

We offer to our customers an immense stock. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Grapes &c., all standard sorts. Also the new varieties of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c wholesale and retail. Catalogue mailed on application.

Agents Wanted. Write for terms.

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Office: Cor. Baltimore and Paca Sts., Baltimore, Md,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Peach Trees, grown from natural seed and free from any disease.

5 to 6 ft. at \$60.00 per 1000. 4 to 5 ft. \$50.00 per 1000. 3 to 4 ft. \$40.00 per 1000
2 to 3 ft. \$30.00 per 1000.

Apple Trees, Extra, 6 to 7 ft. at \$8.00 per 100. to 7 ft. \$7.00 per 100
4 to 6 ft. \$6.00 per 100.

Asparagus Root. Conover's (1000) \$1.50 per 1000. ear \$2.50
Barr's Mammoth, 1 year at \$2.50 2 year at \$3.00 per 1000. Palmetto, 1 year \$2.50,
2 year \$3.00 per 1000. Donald's Elmira, 1 year \$4.00, 2 year \$6.00 per 1000.

Strawberry Plants. Lady Thompson, \$3.00 per 1000. Tennessee Prolific
\$4.00 per 1000. BERLIN, (New) \$10.00 per 1000. 75 other varieties at low price
for Fall or Spring. Address

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

20 page Catalogue free.

BERLIN, Worcester Co., MD.

CHILLS, AGUE & MALARIA
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BLANEY'S AGUE MIXTURE
25cts., SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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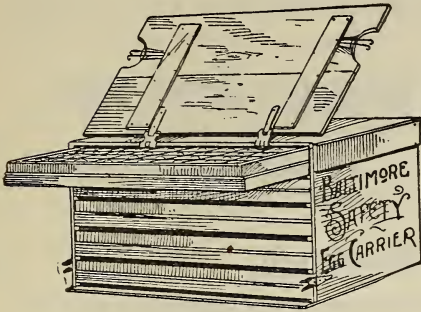
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BALTIMORE SAFETY EGG CARRIER

The latest and most complete crate ever produced for the Safe Transportation of Eggs

No more broken or cracked Eggs

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The entire case can be examined and counted in one minute.

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With the **MODEL Excelsior Incubator.**
 Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAHL,**
 114 to 122 S. 8th St., Quincy, Ill.

ABSOLUTELY
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INCUBATORS
IMPROVED
ELEMENTARY
BROODERS ONLY \$5.00
SEND 4 CENTS STAMPS FOR
DESCRIPTION AND TESTIMONIALS
ALSO BREEDER OF 40 VARIETIES OF
HIGH CLASS POULTRY IN 1895
TO RAISE POULTRY
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DON'T FAIL

G.S. SINGER
CARDINGTON
OHIO, BOX

S. M. SIBLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Feed, Grain and Hay,

And GENERAL AGENTS for the

WILBUR SEED MEAL COMPANY,

213 and 215 W. Camden St., Baltimore,

TESTIMONIALS;

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL,
 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.,
DR. THOS. W. SPRANKLIN.

Endorses Wilbur's White Rock Hoof Packing and says: "I have made a thorough test of it and find it softens hard and contracted feet, and removes inflammation, soreness and lameness." Dr. Thomas W. Spranklin.

RICE BROS., Vienna Broad.

Messrs. S. M. SIBLEY & Co.,

Gentlemen:—Having given the Wilbur's Seed Meal a fair trial on several horses which had been out of condition, we noted a marked improvement within a few days. They commenced taking on flesh, and improved in spirits, and after a little over 30 days use we can cheerfully recommend it, believing it to be one of the very best articles of the kind ever placed on the market. We shall continue to use it, believing it to be a saving of feed, as well as keeping the horse in better condition. Yours **RICE BROS.**

MARYLAND FARMER,

50 cents per annum.

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When insuring ones Life or property, the very best plan is sought as to cost, safety and permanence. No better, no more economical or safe Insurance can be found than in the

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Their assets and standing are shown by their last report July 1st, 1894.

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Over 139,000,000 insurance in force,

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Interesting

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Stump Puller.

TO CLEAR YOUR LAND OF STUMPS AND BOULDERS,

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Can Be transported and handled with perfect safety. Send for pamphlet and price list

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Granite, all kinds of Compositions, Tin and Slate Roofing put on and Old Roofs Repaired, at Moderate Rates.

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CUPOLA, FURNACE AND STOVE BRICK.

Steam Boilers and Pipes covered.

Steam Pipes laid under ground and through water.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

~ ALSO TWO and THREE PLY ROOFING and CEMENT. ~

PETER H. MORGAN, & SON.

OFFICE, 105 N. FRONT ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Only 1782 miles of new railroad were built last year.

During the year 1895 the Baldwin Locomotive Works built 401 locomotives, or nearly 40 per cent. of the entire number constructed in the United States: of this number 162 went to European and South American countries, and the balance were constructed for American roads.

Hon. John K. Cowen, leading counsel of the Balto. and Ohio R. R. Co. for the past 15 years, was elected president of the Company on Jan. 24th, succeeding Mr. Chas. F. Mayer. Mr. Cowen comes to his new position amply fortified in knowledge and ability to measure up to the important requirements of his new position. We look for a progressive administration of affairs from now on.

The Balto. and Lehigh R. R. held a stockholders meeting Jan. 21st, at the Banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons. The following board was re-elected: W. W. Spence, Alexander Brown, J. Wilson Brown, George C. Jenkins, J. W. Hall, Solomon Frank, John S. Young and John K. Cowen. J. Wilson Brown was re-elected president, and John McHenry, sect'y & treas. There was a gain of \$6,132 in net earnings of the road over last year.

A rate war is rumored between the Wheeler Line and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. Co., on the passenger traffic along the stations of the Choptank River. The Wheeler Line has reduced fares to 50 and 30 cents, where the Balto. Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad Co. has been charging \$1 & 75c. this charge has been reduced to the same price charged by the Wheeler Line. The Wheeler Line now threatens to go lower.

No line in the world equals the New York Central in the comfort and speed of its trains and the beauty and variety of its scenery.

In the opinion of a prominent English expert, the New York Central possesses the most perfect system of block signals in the world.

8½ hours, New York to Buffalo; 9¼ hours, New York to Niagara Falls; 24 hours, New York to Chicago; 21¼ hours New York to Cincinnati; 29¼ hours New York to St. Louis, via the New York Central.

The most comfortable route to St. Louis is the New York Central.

The best line to Cincinnati is the New York Central, through Buffalo and Cleveland.

The direct line to Niagara Falls is the New York Central.

Traveling by the New York Central, you start from the center of the city of New York, and reach the center of every important city in the country.

Tours to the Golden Gate and Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The public are quick to recognize the advantages of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's perfect personally-conducted tours system is exemplified by the annual increase in the number of participants in tours organized under that system. Aside from this, the growing desire of Americans to see the wonders of their land is also an important factor in advancing this healthy sentiment in favor of travel.

The season's tours to California will be conducted in all respects as those of preceding years, and will leave New York and Philadelphia February 12 and March 11, 1896. On the first tour a stop will be made at New Orleans for the Mardi-Gras festivities, and four weeks will be allowed in California. On the second tour four and one-half weeks will be allowed in California.

In addition to the tours to the Golden Gate, a series of tours to Jacksonville has been arranged. The tours will leave New York and Philadelphia January 28, February 4, 11, 18 and 25, and March 3, 1896, and allow two weeks stay in the "Land of Flowers."

Detailed itineraries of these tours will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect November 4, 1895.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.20 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 10.50 night.

For Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.45 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 noon 45 minutes,) 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (3.45, 45 minutes,) 4.10, 5.10, x5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x7.20, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.45 8.35, x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 M., 45 minutes,) 1.05, x2.40 x3.45, 45 minutes,) 5.10, x5.40 6.18, x7.20, x7.30, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.50 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., week-days 7.48 P. M.; Sundays 7.20 P. M. Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 14.00, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 14.20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, \$1.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 14.00, 18.10 11.30 A. M., 14.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, *4.00, †8.10, \$9.35 A. M., †1.20, (14.20 stops at principal stations only,) *5.25, *6.30, *11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, *4.00, †7.00, †8.10, \$9.35, A. M. 11.20, †3.30, 14.20, *5.25, *6.30, *11.10 P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.23 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.10 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.05 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, *8.20, A. M., *6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.50 A. M., 1.20 P. M., daily.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days 6.35 (8.00, Dining Car) 8.55, (10.50, Dining Car) A. M. 12.20, (1.30, Dining Car) 3.50 (5.55 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M. 1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M. Sundays, (8.00 Dining Car) 9.55 (Dining Car) A. M. 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car) 9. P. M. 1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M. 12.20 1.30. P. M. Sundays 1.30 P. M.

Cape May week-days 1.30 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 8.00, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car, 8.55 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car) A. M. 12.20, (1.30, Dining Car) 3.50, 5.55 Dining Car, 9 P. M. 1.15 night, Sundays, 8.00 stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car, (9.55 Dining Car) A. M. 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, 5.55, Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.05 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.05 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

†Except Sunday. \$Sunday only. *Daily.
x Express train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS

230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

R. B. CAMPBELL. HAS. O. SCULL,
Gen. Manager Gen. Passenger

(In effect November 17, 1895.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

*1.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—Main Line East of Emory Grove; also York, B. & H. Div; and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line B & C. R. R., P. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah

\$9.30 A. M.—For Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, B & H Div to Gettysburg; and G & H R. R. Tues, Thurs and Sat, to all points on B & H Division.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

\$2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H Div.

\$4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove and Alesla

†4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. & W. R. R.

†5.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†8.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

\$10.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

*11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. \$Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.

All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7:15 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4:50 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m. 12:00 m

and 3:50 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., 4:30 p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

On and after September 23, 1895, Steamer Sassafra will leave Georgetown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a. m.; Shallcross' 7.45; Cassiday's 8.00; Turner's Creek 8.15, Betterton 9.00 Buck Neck 10.15 and Gale's Wharf 10.30 a. m.

Returning leave Baltimore, Pier 6, Light st., at 10.30 a. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the above landings.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect December 25, 1885.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2.30 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO AND PIANKATANK RIVER LINES. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian and Dyer's Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven, and Piankatank River to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday, and Thursday arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday, for Fords, Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Sunday for Fords, Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Read's, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

WILLARD THOMSON.

24 South Street.

Gen'l. Manager.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,

BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—
8:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—
9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancollor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company.

PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE.—Pier 2 Light st. For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent river as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m. For Fair Haven Plum Point, Governor's Run, 6.30 a. m. Tuesday and Friday. Freight received daily at Pier 8 Light St. From Pier 8 Light st., for the Patuxent river direct as far as Bristol, Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 3 p. m. Freight received daily.

POTOMAC RIVER ROUTE.—For Washington, Alexandria and all landings in the Potomac river. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m. For landings on the Potomac as far as Stone, Tuesday at 6 p. m. Freight received daily at Pier 9, Light st. Steamer leaves Seventh st. wharf, Washington, Sunday at 4 p. m., Monday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER ROUTE.—For Fredericksburg and all landings on the Rappahannock river, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. For the Rappahannock as far as Naylor, Wednesday at 4.30 P. M., Sunday at 2.30 P. M. Freight received at Pier 2, Light st., daily. No freight for out-going steamer received after 4 p. m., sailing days.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,
Office, Pier 2, Light Street.

The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously furnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. **CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,** 204 Light Street.

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 2.30 p. m., daily except Sunday for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centerville and landings on the Corsica river. At 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles, Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs and Chestertown.

Steamer **CORSICA**, at midnight, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs, Chestertown, Round Top, Buckingham, Deep Landing, Sprigs and Crumpton.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westpoint, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points on the Southern Railway system. Way freight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at **GEIGAN & CO'S**, 205 East Baltimore street. **E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.**

REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

Annapolis,

West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer **Emma Giles**, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.;
Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

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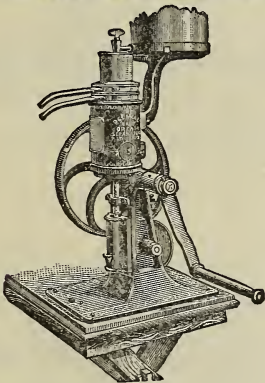
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Dorset Horn Sheep,

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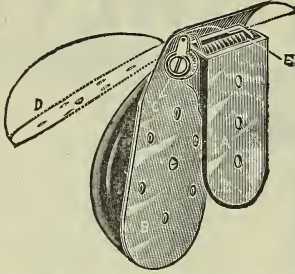


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**INSTANTANEOUS
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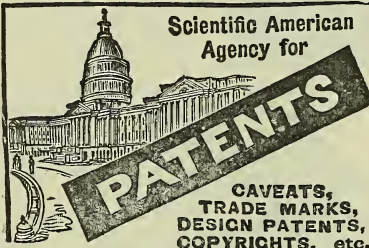


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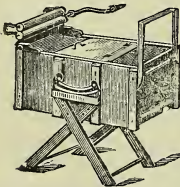


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HOUR, as clean as can be
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Prescription as used by me during a practice
of twenty-five years, have consented to supply
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Remedy for all Female
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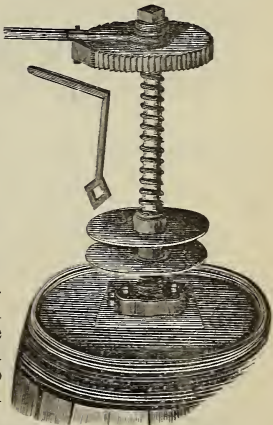
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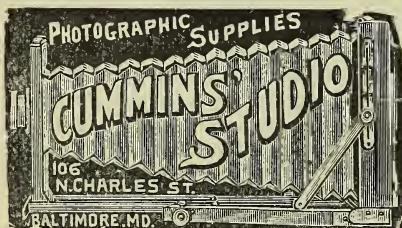
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Cor. President and Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.



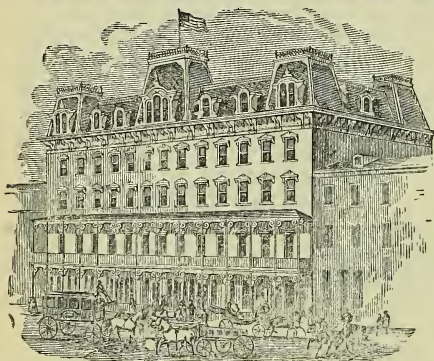
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Limas, 1 pkt.
CABBAGE, Early Wakefield, 1 pkt.
CARROT, Early Scarlet, 1 pkt.
CORN, Early Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
CUCUMBER, for slicing, etc., 1 pkt.
EGG PLANT, 1 pkt.
LETTUCE, Best Summer Heading, 1 pkt

ONION, Early White, for slicing, 1 pkt.;
Large, for boiling, 1 pkt.
PEAS, (none of which require staking).
Earliest Dwarf, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.; Dwarf, Medium
Early, for succession, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.. Dwarf
Late, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
PARSLEY, doubled curled, 1 pkt.
RADISH, Early Round, 1 pkt.
SQUASH, White Scalloped Bush, 1 pkt.
TOMATO, Early Smooth Scarlet, 1 pkt.
TURNIP, Round White Table, 1 pkt.

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WEIGHT PACKED FOR SHIPMENT, 12 LBS. TRANSPORTATION TO BE PAID BY CUSTOMER.
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BEANS, Dwarf, Snap, green pod; 2 pts.;
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CABBAGE, Early and Late, each 1 pkt.
CARROT, Early Scarlet, 1 pkt.
CUCUMBER, for slicing, 1 pkt.; for
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CORN, Sugar, Early and Late, each $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
EGG PLANT, 1 pkt.
ENDIVE, or White Chicory, for salads,
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LEEK, for soups, 1 pkt.
LETTUCE, Early Heading, 1 pkt.; Best
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MELONS, Musk, green-fleshed, 1 pkt;
Water, Early, 1 pkt.
ONIONS, Early White, for slicing, 1 pkt.;
Large, for boiling, 1 pkt.
PARSLEY, double curled, for garnish-
ing, 1 pkt.
PARSNIP, Long White, 1 pkt.
PEAS, Extra Early, Medium and Late,
each 1 qt.
PEPPER, Large, for Mangoes, 1 pkt.
PUMPKIN, best for pies, 1 pkt.
RADISH, Early Round Red, 1 pkt.;
Early Round White, 1 pkt,
SALSIFY, White, 1 pkt.
SPINACH, Best Summer, 1 pkt.
SQUASH, for Summer and Fall, each 1 pkt
TOMATO, Large smooth scarlet, 1 pkt.
TURNIP, Round White Table, 1 pkt.

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LEEK, for soups, 1 pkt.

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NASTURTIUM, for pickles, 1 pkt.
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PEPPER, Large, for Mangoes, 1 pkt.
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PUMPKIN, for pies, 1 pkt.
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SPINACH, 1 oz.
SALSIFY, white, 1 pkt.
SQUASH, Summer, 1 oz.; for Winter 1 oz
TOMATO, Extra Early, 1 pkt.; Large
scarlet, 1 pkt.
TURNIP, Extra Early, white flesh, 1 oz;
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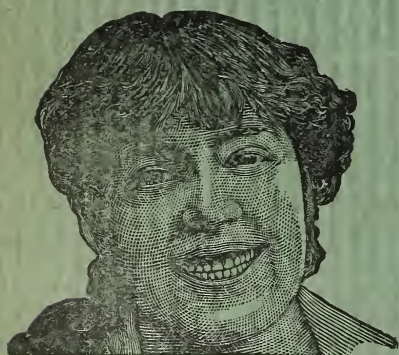
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